THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

HENRY RAWLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The last Democratic Treasurer of the State of Ohio was a defaulter to the amount of $639,000.

—The Democratic rallying cry in Ohio is "Hurrah for old whiskey-and-water Sham Cary.

—Senator Morton will make some ten or twelve speeches in Ohio, beginning about the 1st of August.

—"Several New York wards have a grog-shop for every dozen persons."—*Boston Post.*

That's where the big Democratic majorities are rolled up.

—The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* says the declared purpose of the Republican party to "sustain the public schools," shows a "coercive and proscriptive spirit."

—To win victory our party must deserve it by putting in the field a ticket that will be recognized as containing men of integrity and ability. With first-class men to present to the people, we need have no fear of defeat.

—Among all the State Governors who were present at the Bunker Hill centennial celebration, none received more honorable marks of public favor and esteem than the Executive of our own Commonwealth. Character everywhere tells.

—The worst fooled men in this country is poor old William Allen, of Ohio. He thinks he sees the White House in the distance, when all the time it is a gravestone. It is cruel in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to keep the game up any longer.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, washes his hands of Shepard Leffler, and recedes from the Liberal-Democratic party. He will take the stump on the Republican side, at least within a year. Fitz Henry Warren, another famous Liberal, utterly repudiates Leffler.

—There is plenty of room for improvement in our present politics. But it is a fact, susceptible of the most conclusive historical demonstration, that we of this day don't begin to be so partisan or so unscrupulous in our politics as our reverend grandfathers were.—*Springfield Republican.*

—A strong movement is on foot in Alabama, North Georgia and East Tennessee to open the Coosa river to navigation from Mobile *via* the Alabama river, to Rome, and from to Knoxville *via* the Oostedaula, Hiawasse and Tennessee rivers. That's vastly more sensible than keeping open the old sores of the rebellion.

—When a School Superintendent in Ohio makes an address on education, and gives special attention to the necessity of sustaining the common schools, the Democratic papers charge him with introducing politics into his speech. This betrays their consciousness that the preservation of the school system is really a political issue.

—Governor Bigler is, it seems, a sort o' candidate and sort o' not. He is *not* a candidate for the nomination, but if nominated he will not decline. He reminds us of the young hunter who shot at a calf, supposing it to be a deer, and excused himself, when reproached with his blunder, by saying that he shot so as to hit it, if a deer, and to miss it, if a calf.

—It is generally conceded that General Benjamin Harrison will head the Republican ticket in Indiana for Governor in 1876, and Hon. William S. Holman the Democratic. General Harrison was second in the ballot in the convention in 1872, when General Browne became the nominee and was nominated by acclamation for Congressman at large, but peremptorily declined. He is a son of John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, and grandson of President Harrison. Mr. Holman every one knows by reason of his Congressional service.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

As a general thing, whenever temperance, as preached by the advanced reformers of temperance, organizes itself into an independent political organization, it loses in two ways. First, by driving from its support, a large class of sober solid men, who deem the vital principles of free government that depend on varied interests, and which compose the principles and policy of a truly political party, as too great to be made auxiliary or subservient to the single extreme idea of prohibition. Second, the cause loses whenever it enters the political arena because it attracts to itself a large class of unprincipled political demagogues, who put the temperance cause to shame, and its political organization into the market to be bartered off to the highest bidder, and for the best price that will best suit the personal interests of the barterers. Then, too, whenever the temperance cause places itself under the control of unprincipled leaders (and generally its leaders are old political hacks, who have lost their standing in every political party that they ever had part in) it seems willing always to cast its influence in favor of whatever political party that is most profuse in its promises to do for the temperance cause and party. The result of its being so placed in the market, is, that politicians in both parties are lavish of promises in the interest of the temperance cause, that are unreal and unmeant, and are made simply as a matter of policy, and not from any honest conviction in favor of temperance. And thus the cause of temperance secures a mere unreliable and partisan support which does it injury rather than good.

It is an almost universally conceded fact that the Republican party is more favorably disposed towards temperance than the Democratic party. Its membership has largely more good substantial temperance men in it than has the Democratic party. And it is clear that the only favorable temperance legislation that has been commended in this State, has been commended and had of the Republican party. It is well known that the Democratic party has nearly always suffered itself to be used by the whiskey ring, and the bottle is proverbially known to be one of its potent campaign agencies. The enactment of the Local Option law was done by a Republican Legislature, and while the State administration was exclusively Republican. After its enactment large means and very potent influences, of the most ingenious and insidious character, were employed to work its repeal. But all were in vain until the people of this State, with the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of some of the loudest temperance reformers went through two political campaigns, in which the repeal of the local option law entered as an element of the campaign, put a *Democratic majority* into the legislature at Harrisburg, *then, and not until then*, could a repeal of the Local Option law be wrought.

And now what do we see in the present attitude of the temperance party this fall? In their platform the temperance men embodied smooth words of mild censure as to the Democratic party, and harsh words of severe condemnation and denunciation of the Republican party, in relation to their respective action on the temperance question. And we see the Democratic press of the State patting the temperance party quietly on the shoulder, encouraging it to work up a lively temperance campaign and all that. What for? Because some of the controlling spirits in the political temperance organization are the earnest friends and advocates of the whiskey ring and deep dyed Democrats. And because the Democratic press knows full well that the larger the temperance vote the smaller will be the Republican vote; and that the temperance party cannot hope to win, but can weaken the Republican party and thus give a substantial triumph to Democracy and whiskey.

Some of the temperance men censure Gov. Hartranft because he did not veto the act repealing Local Option. Why should he veto it? What right had he to veto it? The question had been passed upon by the people of the State in two political campaigns subsequent to the enactment of the law, and they elected a Democratic legislature in favor of the whiskey ring and the repeal of the law, which our ultra temperance friends helped to accomplish.

That legislature was supposed, coming direct from the people, to represent the sentiment of the people on that question. It is also to be supposed that they expressed the wishes of the people on that question when they enacted a law repealing local option.

Governor Hartranft is the Governor of the people at large, and not the Governor for a special class, or special party or interest; and when the people send a new set of representatives to the legislature who are the exponents of public sentiment on the public questions of the day, a Governor who refused to pay proper deference to public sentiment, so fully and legally expressed, shows himself unfit for the position he occupies. No one man has the right, under ordinary circumstances, to set up his views, or enforce them, or even those of the minority of the State, in opposition to the legitimately expressed views of the majority. To do so, is to disregard the voice of the majority, and strike at the very foundation of a Republican form of government. Then what fair ground is there to criticise the action of the Republican party and the action of Gov. Hartranft on the temperance question? Surely none. But rather had temperance men put the blame where it lies—at their own doors and that of the Democratic party. They are responsible to a certain extent, for the election of a Democratic House at Harrisburg, last winter, and when they got a Democratic House, whiskey triumphed, as it always will, because the triumph of one is the triumph of the other.

The sequel shows, that, with a Republican administration entire, honest temperance legislation is hopeful, while with a Democratic legislature, legislation in favor of whiskey is certain. Then will the honest temperance men of this State longer permit themselves to be hoodwinked by the Democracy of the State, and their own political strength be bartered in the interest of the Democracy and the whiskey influence in the State? By running an independent ticket they damage their own cause, weaken the party that has ever done anything by way of legislation in their interest, and give strength and comfort to the Democracy, who boast of being the open foe of the temperance reform.

We hope *temperance men* will think before they act.

—The New York *World*, Democratic, gives the names of thirty Democratic members of the New York Legislature who took money for their votes, and names not only the bills they were paid to support, but the amount of cash received by each. There were some seventy Democratic members of the New York House of Representatives, last winter, so that nearly half of them were mercenaries; and as the *World's* list does not contain the names of any of the New York or Brooklyn members, the most of whom were known to be roosters, the probabilities are that at least fifty of the Democratic seventy were openly and shamelessly corrupt. And this is the party of "Reform!"

Ex-Governor Bigler will allow himself to be nominated for governor at the Erie convention. A dispatch was recently sent to him from Indiana, Pa., informing him that the county convention had instructed their delegates for him, to which he sent the following telegram in reply:

CLEARFIELD, PA., July 7, 1875:
TO JAS. M. THOMPSON, Indiana, Pa.: I received your dispatch to-day and shall comply with its request. My personal desires shall not interfere with my duty to my party and my State.
(Signed) WM. BIGLER.

Why should the British Government go to the expense of sending Smith, of the British Museum, to Babylon, to hunt up those old records of the deluge, when the same information can be got by interviewing old Bill Allen?

—The Osceola *Reveille* came to us last week in new form, new type and under new editorial management. The energetic Brisbin brother's are still proprietors.

SOUTHERN NEEDS.

The American Missionary Society of New York, has issued a pamphlet in which the present needs of the South are ably set forth, and an appeal made to the philanthropic and patriotic in the North, for help. The pamphlet is made up of articles contributed by Dr. Woolsey, Frederick Douglas, Rev. Washington Gladden, Gov. D. H. Chamberlain and others, who show that there is a fearful amount of ignorance in the Southern States, and that to this fact is largely due the present unsettled condition of affairs. The pamphlet claims that the first essential measure is the culture of the blacks in knowledge and piety; that this can only fit the slave for the responsible duties of a freeman, and win for him the respect of the old masters. The poor whites will be stimulated and pressed forward by this, for the intelligence and thrift of the negro will awaken in them a desire not to be left behind. To begin and carry forward this work, funds are needed. In all the Southern States, there is a large class of whites who are doing all in their power to elevate the freedmen and poor whites, and for their Christian and philanthropic efforts, they are entitled to great praise. They are "the vanguard of those who are marching on to join the people of the north on the common grounds of peace and national unity." But these southern missionaries labor under embarrassment from the difficulty of securing from an impoverished people the needful funds for the support of free schools. Teachers are often compelled to wait months for their pay, and in many of the country districts, after a brief trial, the schools have been obliged to suspend. This want of funds, as a rule, is first felt in the colored school, and the colored people keenly feel the weight of these discouragements. By enactments of Congress these colored people have been made citizens of the United States, with all the rights and privileges belonging thereto, including the ballot, and the importance of an intelligent ballot needs no demonstration or argument.

The blacks of the South are religious as a class, but most of their piety is emotional, much of it immoral. How could this be otherwise, with the diabolical training of slavery, which encouraged, nay, almost compelled theft, falsehood and unchastity? "Their Horeb has the wind, the earthquake and the fire, but not the still small voice. Their Sinai has its thunderings and lightnings, the thick cloud and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud, but the law lies broken at the foot of the mountain." The great majority of the blacks are also entirely uneducated. It is utterly impossible to restore peace to the South, and perfect harmony between the North and South, so long as this deplorable condition of ignorance exists. It is also impossible to sustain Republican institutions in sections where a large part of the population are illiterate, and where everything tends to stimulate hostilities between races. This pamphlet holds, and its propositions seem to be incontrovertible, that to remove this ignorance and dispel these prejudices is the first question of the hour, and if done at all, the North must bear the burdens, for the South is too much impoverished to undertake them.

One of the writers in this pamphlet says that of persons over ten years of age there are twenty-five and five-tenths per cent. who cannot read in the South, against three and eight-tenths per cent. in the Eastern and Middle, and three and four-tenths in the Western States. For the voting population there is a still more startling exhibit of illiteracy in the South, where thirty-nine per cent. of this class, black and white, cannot read, against eight per cent. in the two other sections. Statistics upon the expenditure for education tell the same story; the Southern States, with a population larger than either of the other sections, expend only about one-third the amount for public schools. These conclusions are emphasized by comparison between states in the Union, which show that the lowest expenditure *per capita* in any Northern State is higher than the highest in the South, while the lowest in the South is only sixty-two cents.

The interference by the government to quell the disturbances in the South has accomplished but little, and government interference cannot be expected to remedy evils which can only be reached by an intelligent system of education. During this centennial year, when the North and South are alike commemorating events in which they had an equal share, is a good time to take earnestly hold of the work of educating the freedmen.

We fully concur with the authors of this pamphlet that the education of the negro would tend speedily to terminate the disorders at the South. We see by the recent demonstration at the centennial celebration in the East, and the manner in which it was received at the South, that the more cultured classes are gradually outgrowing their long standing and deeply rooted bitterness, and begin to rejoice at the efforts being put forth by the people of the North to improve the condition of their colored citizens. We trust that the appeal of Dr. Woolsey and others may meet with a hearty response. The nation cannot tax its citizens to carry on this great and good work, but the citizens must tax themselves. The South can never be fully reconstructed with forts and carnal weapons, but it can be by school houses and other educational means. The best time to begin this work is now, for the longer it is delayed the more difficult it will become, and, besides, delays are hazardous.

A Successful Advertiser.—Bellefonte has one example at least of a successful advertiser. We have often heard it said, and by men called shrewd, that the best place to do business in this city was on Allegheny street; and that High street, that part of it at least which is in the west ward was the most undesirable place to engage in any kind of business that could be found. We have often been urged upon this very ground, to move our printing office to a more central location; yet notwithstanding all this the most successful business man in this city hung out his shingle in this most undesirable locality, which proves that it is not so much the place where a man locates, as the way he conducts business, and the ability he displays in bringing himself before the people, and pleasing them afterwards. Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, opposite our new office, are the men, and they have attained to this degree of unexampled prosperity, by judicious advertising and a careful attention to their business and the wants and needs of their customers. True they sell good goods, and sell them cheap, but then they can afford to do so, because they sell large quantities of them; therefore if they do make a small percentage upon the dollar, it amounts to a large sum in the aggregate when we take into consideration the large amounts of their yearly sales. Mr. Sechler, the head of the firm, is regarded as one of the shrewdest men in this county, and his method of doing business is universally conceded to be *par excellence*, the standard for merchants to follow. And yet there are a great many tradesmen in this county, who would hold up their hands in holy horror, if it were proposed for them to invest a fraction of what Mr. Sechler spends in advertising. They cannot be persuaded that what Mr. Sechler finds profitable they would also, if they would try it. It needs a little pluck, but, unfortunately for most mediocre business men, they lack that essential ingredient to success. Advertise and grow wealthy, is a motto that the most prosperous business men have followed to their great advantage. Go thou and do likewise. Mr. Sechler advertises in the papers that are read and circulated among the people from whom he expects to draw his custom. He is not so foolish as to advertise with every foolish scheme that is originated; as for instance, a paper which has no permanent list of subscribers, and the circulation of which depends upon the whim or caprice of its originators. And he has learned by experience, and none has learned the lessons taught by experience more readily; that it does not pay to advertise in directories, on business cards, or sheets printed for gratuious circulation, or in any other absurd way. As he himself declares, he advertises only in the papers circulating in the localities from which he expects to obtain trade. All other advertising is discarded by him as utterly worthless.

STATE ITEMS.

—Williamsport has highway robbers.

—Diphtheria is quite prevalent in Scranton and vicinity.

—Two Philadelphians died, last week, from eating cucumber salad.

—Hollister, the absconding Corry insurance agent, is said to be in Canada.

—Huntingdonians complain of the depredations of an organized band of thieves.

—The Berks County Agricultural Society will disburse $3,484 in premiums at their next fair.

—Mrs. Amelia Smith, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a regular clerk in the dead letter office, Post office Department.

—It is now believed that Landis, Lebanon's missing man, has gone West, and of course that he was not murdered.

—Benjiman F. Butler—not he of Dutch Gap Canal fame, was killed by a falling tree in Clearfield county, on the 30th ult.

—The residence of James McMullen, at Warren, was burned on Monday, the fire having been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

—An economical Reading man still wears a pair of pantaloons purchased forty-six years ago. He will wear them to the Centennial, next year.

—The State Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Union of Pennsylvania will meet in Lancaster, on Wednesday, August 4th, to continue in session three days.

—A young woman named Mary Randay, fell dead from excessive heat, while binding after reaper on the farm of Mr. Charles Spangler, in Jackson township, York county, on Tuesday last.

—The York *Daily*, July 12, says: On Friday last, Mrs. Barbara Hofstodt, wife of Mr. Peter K. Hofstodt, of Fairview township, committed suicide by hanging herself to the rafters in her garret.

—Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the Commissioners of Schuylkill county for the arrest of the murderer of Policeman Yost at Tamqua, and $1,000 more by the borough authorities of that town.

—At Williamsport, on Monday evening, Dennis O'Day, a bar-keeper, attempted to murder Miss McElearney, who had offended him, by shooting her. The wound inflicted is painful but not dangerous. O'Day is in jail.

—A couple of Chester county men contemplate starting a daily paper in Coatesville. If they have plenty of money, time, energy and patience to expend without proper return for the same, starting a daily newspaper is the way to do it.

—A local poet thus records the sad fate of a specimen of the mammiferous quadruped of the genus *capra*:

—A Mauch Chunk goat a breakfast made,
On potato vines with Paris green well dusted
Then took a drink, and she felt b-a-a-d,
And straight laid down and busted.

—In Tyrone, on the 5th of July, a lady named Mrs. Wingate fell dead from her chair, while conversing with some relatives. On the 5th of July, three years ago her husband died from the effects of a pistol shot which he received on the streets of Tyrone the previous day.

—Potato bug "bees" are now all the rage in some sections of this State. The beaux and belle meet during the day and pick potato bugs from the vines, and in the evening the house is thrown open to the young folks, who spend the greater portion of the night in dancing.

—Mr. James Gilbert, residing near Salladesburg, Lycoming county, reports that he has a horse which was thirty-two years old last spring, and that he is as sound as he ever was, and quite spry and active. He has been in his possession over twenty years, and has been worked hard, although he is now retired from active service on account of his great age.

—When a boy succeeds in convincing his mother that he was not swimming in the river—that his hair was made wet by perspiration while "helping Bill Timmins to catch a chicken just now"—you might just as well try to explain the Schleswig-Holstein question as to undertake to describe the awful expression of that boy's face when his mother subsequently discovers that he has on another boy's shirt.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Wellington Williams, the author of "Mitchell's Geography and Atlas," died in Philadelphia, July 8th, aged 61. He was said to be the finest mechanical engraver in the United States, and was a geographer of the first order, yet he went to his grave utterly unknown to the public, while his publisher acquired both fame and fortune from the accident of having sufficient capital to enable him to put his name to Mr. William's work.

—General Beale, the California millionaire, still possesses a beautiful residence and grounds in Chester in this State, but rarely occupies it. This latter fact has prompted the editor of one the papers in that city to urge the municipality to purchase it for a public park, and if the Price asked is exorbitant asserts that it should be taken by the city and such sum paid for it as a jury might award. General Beal's wealth may not be of much value to Chester, but this editorial proposition is one of the coolest and most novel we have heard of for some time.

The oldest woman on Long Island is in her one hundred and seventh year. Her general health is very good, but her vision is somewhat impaired, owing probably to a weakness she has for snuff and whisky. Her case should be a warning against the "weed" and the "worm." It is believed that if she does not reform, she will die.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

Poetry.

WHEN WE MEET AGAIN.

Will you know me, will you know me,
In the fair immortal land?
Will you kiss my lips in welcome
And extend your little hand?
Will you know me when I'm coming,
And know me when I come?
Will you always be my "darling,"
In our "blest eternal home?"

Will your spirit arms enfold me
When I lay me down to die?
When the shadows gather o'er me,
And the adgels draweth nigh?
Will you be the first to greet me
When I reach the other shore?
Will you sing a song of gladness
When my journeying is o'er?

Will your eyes grow soft and brighter—
You voice take a sweeter tone,
When you see me kneeling by you,
'Round the Father's great white throne?
Will you know how I have loved you,
As we at the portals wait
If I linger to caress you,
Ere we enter in the gates?

Will this love not purify me,
In its sacredness so sweet?
Can I take you up and bless you
When I find you at my feet?
Then that blessed meeting will assuag,
Many days of grief and pain;
Upon in Heaven, face to face,
Reunited was again.

I DO NOT LIKE TO HEAR HIM PRAY.

I do not like to hear him pray
Who loans for twenty-five per cent.,
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food or rent;
And in the book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray
On bended knees about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour;
I'd rather see him go to mill
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath an humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be,"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer so loud and long,
That's offered for the orphan's weal
By him who sees them crushed with wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jewelled ear and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked to "work for less."
Such pious shavers I despise;
With folded hands and face demure
They lift to Heaven their "angel eyes,"
And steal the earnings from the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong I hope to be forgiven
No angel's wing them upward bears—
They've lost a million miles from Heaven.
I cannot like long prayers to hear,
And studied, from their lips depart;
Our Father lends a ready ear,
Let words be few; He hears the heart.

Our Story Teller.

DAVID SWAN: A FANTASY.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

We can be but partially acquainted even with the events which actually influence our course through life and our final destiny. There are innumerable other events—if such they may be called—which come close upon us, yet pass away without actual results, or even betraying their near approach by the reflection of any light or shadow across our minds. Could we know all the vicissitudes of our fortunes, life would be too full of hope and fear, exultation or disappointment, to afford us a single hour of true serenity. This idea may be illustrated by a page from the secret history of David Swan.

We have nothing to do with David until we find him, at the age of twenty, on the high-road from his native place to the city of Boston, where his uncle, a small dealer in the grocery line, was to take him behind the counter. Be it enough to say, that he was a native of New Hampshire, born of respectable parents, and had received an ordinary education, with a classic finish by a year at Gilmanton Academy. After journeying on foot, from sunrise till nearly noon of a summer's day, his weariness and the increasing heat determined him to sit down in the first convenient shade, and await the coming of the stage-coach. As if planted on purpose for him, there soon appeared a little tuft of maples, with a delightful recess in the midst, and such a fresh bubbling spring, that it seemed never to have sparkled for any wayfarer but David Swan. Virgin or not, he kissed it with his thirsty lips, and then flung himself along the brink, pillowing his head upon some shirts and a pair of pantaloons, tied up in a striped cotton handkerchief. The sunbeams could not reach him; the dust did not yet rise from the road, after the heavy rain of yesterday; and his grassy lair suited the young man better than a bed of down. The spring murmured drowsily beside him; the branches waved gloomily across the blue sky overhead; and a deep sleep, perchance hiding dreams within its depths, fell upon David Swan. But we are to relate events he did not dream of.

While he lay sound asleep in the shade, other people were wide awake, and passed to and fro, afoot, on horseback, and in all sorts of vehicles, along the sunny road by his bedchamber. Some looked neither to the right hand nor to the left, and knew not that he was there; some merely glanced that way, without admitting the slumberer among their busy thoughts; some laughed to see how soundly he slept; and several, whose hearts were brimming full of scorn, ejected their venomous superfluity on David Swan. A middle-aged widow, when nobody else was near, thrust her head a little way into the recess, and vowed that the young fellow looked charming in his sleep. A temperance lecturer saw him, and wrought poor David into the texture of his evening's discourse, as an awful instance of dead drunkenness by the roadside. But censure, praise, merriment, scorn and indifference were all one, or rather all nothing to David Swan.

He had slept only a few moments, when a brown carriage, drawn by a handsome pair of horses, bowled easily along, and was brought to a stand-still nearly in front of David's resting-place. A linchpin had fallen out, and permitted one of the wheels to slide off. The damage was slight, and occasioned merely a momentary alarm to an elderly merchant and his wife, who were returning to Boston in the carraige. While the coachman and a servant were replacing the wheel, the lady and gentleman sheltered themselves beneath the maple-trees, and there espied the bubbling fountain, and David Swan asleep beside it. Impressed with the awe the humblest sleeper sheds around him, the merchant trod as lightly as the gout would allow; and his spouse took good heed not to rustle her silk gown lest David should start up all of a sudden.

"How soundly he sleeps!" whispered the old gentleman. "From what a depth he draws that easy breath! Such sleep as that, brought on without an opiate, would be worth more to me than half my income; for it would suppose health and an untroubled mind."

"And youth besides," said the lady. "Healthy and quiet age does not sleep thus. Our slumber is more like his than our wakefulness."

The longer they looked, the more did this elderly couple feel interested in this unknown youth, to whom the wayside and the maple shade were as a secret chamber, with the rich gloom of damask curtins brooding over him. Perceiving that a stray sunbeam glimmered down upon his face, the lady contrived to twist a branch aside, so as to intercept it. Wakes having done this little act of kindness, she began to feel like a mother to him.

"Providence seems to have laid him here," whispered she to her husband, "and to have brought us thither to find him, after our disappointment in our cousin's son. Methinks I can see a likeness to our departed Henry. Shall we waken him?"

"To what purpose?" said the merchant, hesitating, "we know nothing of the youth's character."

"That open countenance!" replied his wife, in the same hushed voice, yet earnestly. "This innocent sleep!"

While their whispers were passing the sleeper's heart did not throb nor his breath become agitated, nor his features betray the least token of interest. Yet Fortune was bending over him just ready to let fall a burden of gold. The old merchant had lost his only son, and had no heir to his wealth, except a distant relative, with whose conduct he was dissatisfied. In such cases people sometimes do stranger things than to act the magician, and awaken a young man to splendor who fell asleep in poverty.

"Shall we not waken him?" repeated the lady, persuasively.

"The coach is ready, sir," said the servant, behind.

The old couple started, reddened, and hurried away, mutually wondering that they should ever have dreamed of doing anything so very ridiculous. The merchant threw himself back in the carriage and occupied his mind with the plan of a magnificent asylum for unfortunate men of business. Meanwhile, David Swan enjoyed his nap.

The carriage could not have gone above a mile or two, when a pretty young girl came along, with a tripping pace, which showed precisely how her little heart was dancing in her bosom. Perhaps it was this merry kind of motion that caused—is there any harm in saying it?—her garter to slip its knot. Conscious that the silken girth—if silk it were—was relaxing its hold she turned aside into the shelter of the maple-trees, and there found a young man asleep by the spring! Blushing as red as any rose, that she should have intruded into a gentleman's bedchamber, and for such a purpose, too, she was about to make her escape on tiptoe. But there was peril near the sleeper. A monster of a bee had been wandering overhead—buzz, buzz, buzz—now among the leaves, now flashing through the stripes of sunshine, and now lost in the dark shade, till finally he appeared to be settling on the eyelid of David Swan. The sting of a bee is sometimes deadly. As free-hearted as she was innocent, the girl attacked the intruder with her handkerchief, brushed him soundly, and drove him from beneath the maple shade. How sweet a picture! This good deed accomplished, with a quickened breath and a deeper blush, she stole a glance a the youthful stranger for whom she had been battling with a dragon in the air.

"He is handsome!" thought she, and blushed redder yet.

How could it be that no dream of bliss grew so strong within him, that, shattered by its very strength, it should part asunder, and allow him to perceive the girl among its phantoms? Why, at least, did no smile of welcome brighten upon his face? She was come, the maid whose soul, according to the old and beautiful idea had been severed from his own, and whom, in all his vague but passionate desires, he yearned to meet. Her, only, could he love with a perfect love—him, only, could she receive into the depths of her heart—and now her image was faintly blushing in the fountain by his side; should it pass away, its happy lustre would never gleam upon his life again.

"How sound he sleeps!" murmured the girl.

She departed, but did not trip along the road so lightly as when she came.

Now this girl's father was a thriving country merchant in the neighborhood, and happened, at that identical time, to be looking out for such a young man as David Swan. Had David formed a wayside acquaintance with the daughter, he would have become the father's clerk, and all else in natural succession. So here again had good fortune—the best of fortunes—stolen so near that her garments brushed against him, and he knew nothing of the matter.

The girl was hardly out of sight, when two men turned aside beneath the maple shade. Both had dark faces, set off by cloth caps, which were drawn down aslant over their brows. Their dresses were shabby, yet had a certain smartness. These were a couple of rascals, who got their living by whatever the Devil sent them, and now, in the interim of other business, had staked the joint profits of their next piece of villainy on a game of cards, which was to have been decided here under the trees. But, finding David asleep by the spring, one of the rogues whispered to his fellow—

"Hist! Do you see that bundle under his head?"

The other villian nodded, winked, and leered.

"I'll bet you a horn of brandy," said the first, "that the chap has either a pocket-book, or a snug little hoard of change, stowed away amongst his shirts. And if not there, we shall find it in his pantaloons-pocket."

"But how if he [illegible]?" said the other.

His companion thrust aside his waistcoat, pointed to the handle of a dirk, and nodded.

"So be it!" muttered the second villian.

So they approached the unconscious David, and, while one pointed the dagger toward his heart, the other began to search the bundle beneath his head. Their two faces, grim, wrinkled, and ghastly with guilt and fear, bent over their victim, looking horrible enough to be mistaken for fiends, should he suddenly awake. Nay, had the villians glanced aside into the spring, even they would have hardly known themselves, as reflected there. But David Swan had never worn a more tranquil aspect, even when asleep on his mother's breast.

"I must take away the bundle," whispered one.

"If he stirs, I'll strike," muttered the other.

But at that moment a dog, scenting along the ground, came in beneath the maple-trees, and gazed alternately at each of these wicked men, and then at the quiet sleeper. He then lapped out of the fountain.

"Pshaw!" said one villain. "We can do nothing now. The dog's master must be close behind."

"Let's take a drink and be off," said the other.

The man with the dagger thrust back the weapon into his bosom, and drew forth a pocket-pistol, but not of that kind which kills by a single discharge. It was a flask of liquor, with a block-tin tumbler screwed upon the mouth. Each drank a comfortable dram, and left the spot, with so many jests, and such laughter at their unaccomplished wickedness, that they might be said to have gone on their way rejoicing. In a few hours they had forgotten the whole affair, nor once imagined that the recording angel had written down the crime of murder against their souls, in letters as durable as eternity.

As for David Swan, he still slept quietly, neither conscious of the shadow death when it hung over him, nor of the glow of renewed life, when that shadow was withdrawn.

He slept, but no longer so quietly as at first. An hour's repose had snatched from his elastic frame, the weariness with which many hours of toil had burdened it. Now, he stirred; now moved his lips, without a sound; now talked, in an inward tone, to the noonday spectres of his dream. But a noise of wheels came rattling louder and louder along the road, until it dashed through the dispersing mist of David's slumber; and there was the stage-coach. He started up, with all his ideas about him.

"Hallo, driver! Take a passenger?" shouted he.

"Room on top!" answered the driver.

Up mounted David, and bowled away merrily toward Boston, without so much as a parting glance at that fountain of dreamlike vicissitude. He knew not that a phantom of Wealth had thrown a golden hue upon its waters, nor that one of Love had sighed softly to their murmur, nor that one of Death had threatened to crimsom them with his blood; all, in the brief hour since he lay down to sleep. Sleeping or waking, we hear not the airy footsteps of the strange things that almost happen. Does it not argue a superintending Providence that, while viewless and unexpected events thrust continually athwart our path, there should still be regularity enough, in mortal life, to render foresight even partially available?

VINELAND VS. RUMSELLING.

The following extracts from the reports of the Vineland prosecutor, Dr. Welch, to the annual meeting of the Vineland Temperance League, reveal a history which we suppose to be unique. He says:

In Vineland we have no local laws that give us any special advantage over other parts of the State—simply the right to vote "license or no license." The eminent distinction for temperance and good order we have in the past attained, or shall maintain in the future, must be credited to the persistent and continued enforcement of the laws of the State. Public addresses and debates, indignation and vigilance meetings, moral suasion and a healthy public sentiment, may and should be brought to bear upon prevailing crimes; but unless the laws are enforced, all is a failure.

Our township fathers claim that it is not their business to enforce the laws. The constables insist that their duties are only to serve processes and arrest persons against whom there are already warrants for misdeeds—not to arrest upon their own view, and ferret out and take cognizance of crimes being committed. Then who should be responsible for the arraignment and punishment of criminals? Undoubtedly many crimes may be left to the voluntary complaint of private citizens, especially where such citizens are particularly the victims. But with prevailing crime, that in a general way outrages community as a whole, private citizens cannot be expected to take the responsibility and expense of its suppression. For instance, we see intoxicated and disorderly persons upon the streets. Watching them, we find that Mr. B—— illegally supplies the liquor. What is to be done? Who are the conservers of the peace? It seems to me that it is just here that the officers of the law should step in between the outraged community and the violators of the law, to protect the one and punish the other. Should not the Township Committee do in this case as they would in cases of notorious nuisances and crimes? First, give special instructions to their constables, and if this does not abate it, then, second, appoint one of their number, or some other reliable citizen, to take the special responsibility of its suppression. The very fact of such an appointment would half work a cure. One or two hundred dollars spent in this direction now, would save thousands to be paid in taxes by and by. This is what would be done if small-pox, or a band of thieves, or incendiaries, threatened us.

Our township fathers have not chosen to make extra exertion for the suppression of intemperance and disorderly conduct, and the only alternative left us has been to do it ourselves, as private citizens; or to leave it undone. We have chosen the former.

My report as prosecutor of liquor-sellers, drunkards, and disorderly persons, covers eighteen months; for I initiated this movement before I had any backers. But, after seeing Charley Garrison sent to States Prisen for selling whiskey, and after looking a little into the affairs of three other liquor sellers, and trying my hand at the prosecution of a few of their drunken dupes, I called together six or eight citizens for counsel and support, and finally this League was formed.

During these eighteen months, one liquor-seller has been sent to States Prison, two have been fined, and one, who was prosecuted, escaped punishment by a fault in the terms of the indictment. Three, who commenced the sale of liquor in private places, and against whom I was preparing to commence suit, have fled to parts unknown; while three others have wisely quit the business upon learning that I was upon their track. Fifty-five have been fined and three sent to jail, for drunkenness; fifteen have been fined, and two sent to jail, for disorderly conduct; and two have been sent to jail as common drunkards. Besides these, "the officers of the law," who, perhaps should have done the whole work, have voluntarily arrested three for drunkenness, and four for disorderly conduct.

This is a sad list for Vineland, and should stimulate us to a more rigid enforcement of laws in the future. But as partly explanatory, we must remember: First, Our new manufactories have attracted some here who were addicted to the use of intoxicants before they came. Many of these have reformed, but a few have given us trouble. Second, Vineland is the voluntary asylum for hundreds of chronic inebriates. Among these some occasionally fall, and a few become so incorrigible that it is necessary to bring to bear upon them the stern arm of the law. Third, There has been latterly a more desperate effort on the part of some unprincipled wretches to break down our temperance policy. In view of these facts, we are not discouraged by even seventy-five cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the trouble we have had with liquor-selling, covering as it does a period of eighteen months.

I will not mention the hindrances that have been thrown in our way, the legal and private persecutions, and the losses we have suffered, inevitable to such a position; but we are glad to record that out of all the Lord has delivered us.

Some of the lessons that it seems to me this experience should teach us are:

First, Nothing but bold, energetic, persistent work will insure a temperance community—work by personal, kindly, moral suasion, and work by the strong arm of the law. And if public officers will not voluntarily bring to bear the latter power, private citizens must press them into the work.

Second. Nothing but the unceasing continuance of this work will insure the continuance of such a community. Liquor-sellers, under one disguise or another, will be continually springing-up, and drunkenness and disorderly conduct will ever and anon show their unsightly heads. Our only safety is to do as the wise gardener does with the weeds—root them out as soon as they show themselves, and do this continually as long as any new ones make their appearance.

Third. We must not be discouraged through the masses are comparatively inactive and the authorities derelict. In all reforms the few do most of the work, bear the odium, and pay the bills.

Fourth. We must not be deceived by false pretenses. We have to deal with an arch deceiver—the very Serpant himself—whose vitality is persistent, whose form varies, and whose modes of war are changed with every defeat. How frequently he seeks to make us believe we have entirely vanquished him, while he is only seeking an unguarded point, or hiding for a moment to appear in a new garb. Defeat him as a bloated rum-seller, and he will appear as a guzzling beer-vender. Kill him here, and he will spring up offering you "pure hard cider, with only enough alcohol in it to keep it." Anything to make drunkards.

FATHER BOEHM IN OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.

His Centennial Sermon.

Among all the centennial celebrations which come crowding upon us at this time, perhaps none was more unique, and none more interesting and suggestive to the friends of Methodism in this country, than the services held in old John-street M. E. Church on last Sabbath morning. On that occasion Rev. Henry Boehm, who had completed the one hundredth year of his age a few weeks before (June 8, 1875,) preached his centennial sermon. It was a remarkable event, and among the congregation memory and imagination were both busy with the associations and thoughts suggested by it. When Father Boehm preached what was called his centennial sermon before the Newark Conference, in April last, he had not quite completed his one hundred years; but now he is a genuine centenarian, and the interest of this occasion was heightened by the place in which he preached his real centennial sermon.

The oldest minister preaching in the oldest church—both being venerated, as they are, not simply for their age, but chiefly for the Christian associations connected with them—the memory of the man filled with reminiscences of our whole ecclesiastical history; the walls of the church covered with memorial tablets to perpetuate the virtues of conspicuous members of the society; this was an event which may well be called unique, an incident seldom seen, even once in a century. Within the altar railing, and in the pulpit, were the pastor, Rev. N. G. Chency, Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Holdich, Secretary of the American Bible Society; Rev. Dr. Reid, Secretary of the Missionary Society, and others. Before introducing Father Boehm, Bishop Janes announced that his physician positively prohibited any person shaking hands with Father Boehm at the close of the service. At the suggestion of the Bishop, however, the whole congregation showed their respect for Father Boehm by rising as he came forward to begin his sermon. Opening the Bible, he announced his text, and in a clear voice spoke as follows, amid the profoundest silence:

FATHER BOEHM'S SERMON.

That portion of Scripture to which your attentoin is invited will be found recorded in Revelation, iii, 20.

"Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and sup with him, and he with me."

We have set before us in this passage an astounding condescension. The Great Being condescends to come and stand at the door and knock, and wait for an entrance. This is, indeed, a wonderful condescension; for here it is set before us that the blessed Jesus, who has all power in heaven and in earth, condescends to come down to dependent, sinful beings, and wait at the door for voluntary entrance! "I stand at the door, and knock."

This refers, no doubt, to the impressions made upon the mind, the sensibilities aroused with fear and with hope. This sets before us the working of the gracious influences upon the heart of man, and they wait for a voluntary entrance. The Lord condescends to knock; and this knocking implies a call—"If any man hear my voice, and open the door." Jesus will not break the door; He will not enter by forcible means. There must be voluntary consent on the part of the subject, who must invite the Holy Spirit to come in, with His gracious influence and divine power. "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear My voice"—that is, attentively hear My voice—"if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in." "I will turn out all that is contrary to the divine influence. I will sup with him. I will, in its gracious manifestations, enjoy the divine favor, and I will, as it were, partake of the blessings that I have provided." What a condescension! "I will sup with him as though he had prepared all the feast." Jesus provides all that is necessary, and then He condescends to say, "I will sup with him, and he with Me."

Glory to God in the highest for His manifestations, for His goodness, for His mercy and long suffering extended unto us! Oh, the goodness of God in sparing us, in giving us this opportunity for another call, another gracious touch, another divine influence! Oh, that our hearts may be opened! and may this be a day long to be remembered—a day of mercy and power in the salvation of many thousands of precious souls! Blessed be God for His divine mercy and goodness! I rejoice that the enjoyment of the favor of God, the love God, is something that does not get old. It is ever new—it is ever precious; it is as precious to my soul this day as it was many years ago. In the days of my youth the Lord manifested Himself into my soul, and led me to see the evil that I should shun; and His grace was sufficient to lead me on; and, bless the Lord now, in advanced years, it is the source of comfort, the source of joy and hope, to me! Yes! Look beyond, and what do we see? A bright and heavenly day, a glorious day, awaits us beyond this vale of tears.

May God in His infinite mercy add His blessing, and may His name be glorified in the salvation of many precious souls! O what a change has occurred since I was first at that place—not the same church edifice, but a church was in this place—in 1809 with Bishop Asbury, and many other brethern who have gone to their reward! Bless the Lord that has still a people here to praise Him! O may their numbers increase manifold, and may Thy name, O Lord, be glorified here in the salvation of hundreds of precious souls! Amen.

After the sermon Bisohp Janes added a few remarks for the purpose of impressing upon the youth especially the importance of following the example of Father Boehm in that personal purity of which not only gave him infinite peace but also undoubtedly contributed to his great longevity.—*Christian Advocate.*

A VISION OF LIFE.

Days come and go by,
Gliding so fast that one
Into another almost seems to run,
And Thursday dawns ere Wednesday is nigh;
One precious leaf each plucking from the tree
Of life allotted to me.

Through the thinn'd boughs atop
Looks in the naked blue;
The flowers all fall'n, and scanty fruit in crop,
Sweet-ripe as yet, or set for future view,
As at the root the hidden worm I know
Mining to lay it low.

Ah tree, that once in youth
When hope was green and high,
Dreamt its large leafy head would touch the sky,
Its roots all matted round the central truth!
How poor, by that vast visionary tree,
Looks the small shrub I see!

Not rooted in pure truth!
But in some shifting soil,
Where error and appearance mock your toil,
Till freezing Age seals the bold eyes of Youth,
Saying "Look here! for all thy force and glow,
Thou canst no further go."

Yes, though the leaves may fall,
The life-sap is not shunk,
But gathers strength deep in the knotted trunk,
And, losing part, has more than having all;
Condensed within itself to meet the stress
Of age with cheerfulness.

And for the dreams of youth
Come larger aims, that bear
Elsewhere their fruit, their crown expect elsewhere.
In amaranth meadows of immortal truth,
Where the sunsets not all our night below
O'er flowers of golden glow:

Unfading leaves, and eyes
Wiped from all human tears:
Soft gliding of the years that are not years,
Eternal spaces:—not like those our sighs
Note as they pass, while fast as bubbles fly,
Days come and days go by.

—*Francis Turner Palgrave.*

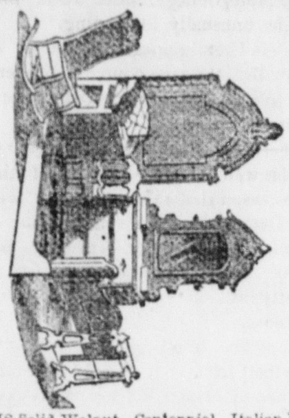
A SIMPLE ROTATION.—It is a little curious to see how all of the better farmers at the east are adopting very simple rotations. They often begin with quite an elaborate series of crops, such as the books recommend for the improvement of the soil, but they generally come around after a little experience to something like that which Mr. Burnett has "worked into". First year, corn on an inverted sod, with a good dressing of stable manure; second year, mangel-wurzel, very heavily manured; third year, barley, seeded down in the spring with grass; and then grass for years afterward, so long as top-dressing will keep the crop good, or until the land is again needed for corn.—American "Agriculturist."

"I SHALL soon die, Cuffy—I must soon set out upon a long journey," said a sick man to his negro servant. "Berry well," said Cuffy; "I guess massa hab good going, 'cause it be all the way down hill."

Miscellaneous.

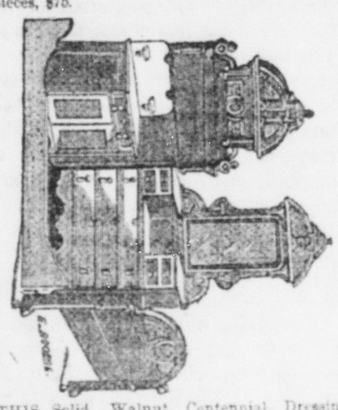
CENTENNIAL. CENTENNIAL.

GOULD & CO., N. E. Corner Market and Ninth Street, 242 and 244 South Second Street, 37 and 39 North Second Street, Philadelphia.



THIS Solid Walnut, Centennial, Italian Marble Top Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Bureau, and Marple Top Stand, $47.

THIS Solid Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth, or any color wool Terry, seven pieces, $75.



THIS Solid, Walnut, Centennial, Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three peices, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Dressing Case, Marble Top Washstand, only $60.

THIS Fine Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth or wool Terry, any color, seven pieces, $145.

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6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

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ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER! Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of
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☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

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Floor Oil Cloth,

And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

4-4t **S. A. BREW & SON.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL!

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has been removed from the Bush House Block to the opposite side of the street, to the second and third floors of the building known as Haupt's Building, just opposite the railroad depot.

WE have now the best and most commodious office in the city

WE have better facilities for doing kinds of Job Work than ever before.

PRINTING in Colors a specialty.

FAST Presses and experienced workmen

SUBSCRIBE for the Bellefonte Republican, a live Republican journal.

THE only paper in which a reliable report of the markets can be found.

THE only paper that reports the Court Proceedings, taken on the spot by a stenographic reporter.

THE only Republican paper in Centre County.

THE largest circulation of any paper in the county. This is no idle boast—we are able to prove it.

TERMS to subscribers in the county, $2.00 in advance; outside of the county, $2.15. No notice will be taken of orders for the paper from persons residing outside of the county unless the money accompanies the order.

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
Proprietor.

FOR RENT!

THE room lately occupied by us in the

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

IS

FOR RENT,

AT

REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v0n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. H. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R.R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" "	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
" "	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	5.55 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport	8.53 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" "	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" "	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	" Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
" "	" Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
" "	" Renovo	4.30 p. m
" "	" Bellefonte	4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8.00 a. m
" "	" Baltimore	8.30 a. m
" "	" Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" "	" Lock Haven	7.00 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a m
" "	" Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.45 a. m
" "	" Baltimore	6.15 p. m
" "	" Philadelphia	3.55 p. m
" "	" New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" "	" Renovo	9.10 a. m
" "	" Lock Haven	10.25 a m
" "	" Williamsport	11.35 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p m
" "	" Philadelphia	6.20 p m
" "	" New York	9.15 p. m
" "	" Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" "	"Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	" Renovo	8.25 p. m
" "	" Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
" "	" Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" "	arr. at Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
" "	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	" Phila	6.45 a. m
" "	" New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg	3.50 a m
" "	" Baltimore	7.35 a m
" "	" Philadelphia	7.35 a m
" "	" New York	10.25 a m

" The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains. WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mls.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	6	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 56	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 35
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	5 15
Flemington	3	10 00	5 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	5 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	5 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	5 45
Howard	15	10 38	6 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	6 09
Curtin	21	10 54	6 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	6 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	6 35
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	6 41
Milesburg	29	11 30	6 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	6 54
Unionville	29	11 45	7 04
Julian	34	11 57	7 15
Martha	38	12 08	7 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	7 35
Hannah	45	12 28	7 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	7 58
Vail	52	12 48	8 03
East Tyrone	54	12 55	8 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	8 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 25
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN +	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's P.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 38	4 39
Honey Creek P.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy P.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss. 23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
80-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch (12 lin this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press	3.00	5.60
Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full value* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA July 14, 1875.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The consent of Ex-Governor Bigler to acccept a candidacy for the Governorship, as against Gen. Hartranft, has lost him many friends in this city. Our influential men tried hard to persuade him to allow such use of his name, but his positive and steady refusal to do so caused them, reluctantly to give him up, after doing which they insisted that Ex Mayor Fox should permit the use of his name, and almost immediately thereafter Bigler consented. This action will lose Bigler every delegate from this city, for it was only upon his determination, repeatedly declared, that he would under no circumstances become a candidate that Mayor Fox was brought out, and now the "boys" will stand by him until he or Pershing is nominated.

This candidacy of Governor Bigler's will, I presume, retire him from active service in the Centennial Commission, as it has always been the practice with the commission to keep it entirely free from politics, and to have a candidate for Governor, under heavy pay, begging money for the Centennial in the morning and soliciting delegatorial support in the afternoon will scarcely be tolerated by the Commission.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The subject of cheap transportation is not agitating the popular mind to any great extent this hot weather, and our railroad officials here are consequently happy as they go on in the even tenor of their way increasing the stock and bonded debt of their companies with a rapidity that ought to be alarming to even railroad managers, and which must sooner or later—probably sooner than anticipated—come down with fearful fury upon the heads of railroad magnates.

Take the last Report of the Penn. Railroad Co., for instance, and compare it with one issued only four years ago, and some idea may be formed of the prospects for cheap transportation by Col. Scott's company.

REPORT FOR 1874.

Total Stock, floating and funded debt, Penna. R. R. Co.,	$149,888,307 59

REPORT FOR 1870.

Total stock, floating and funded debt.	$ 67,107,105 63
Increase in four years,	$ 82,781,201 96

This is an average increase of the liabilities of Col. Scott's company, of just $20,781,232.96 per annum. The gross receipts for the first three months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1874, shows a decrease amount to $444,667,08, which if continued throughout the year, result in a loss of "net earnings" aggregating more than $600,000; therefore taking into consideration this decrease in receipts and increase of interest account, at the rate of about two and a half millions per annum, and you will perceive that cheap transportation, via of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is not to be had until the present debt increasing corps of officers steppeth down and out.

To pay dividends and interest upon this four year's increase of indebtedness, requires $16,000,000 of gross receipts per year. Just what proportion your readers pay of this amount on the tea, sugar and coffee they eat, the clothes they wear, and the farming implements they use, is a problem too difficult of solution this midsummer weather.

JAY COOKE AGAIN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company announce a scheme for re-organization, on the "Livingston Plan." As those who where so sadly stuck before "can obtain information from C. D. Barney & Co." I imagine few will be hoodwinked a second time. Mr. C. D. Barney in a son-in-law of Jay Cooke, and has his office at Jay's old place, where so many people were victimized so extensively. My advice to your readers is to have nothing to do with this second attempt to rob the people. If Jay Cooke & Co. want to do a fair thing, let those members of the firm who transferred so much property to their wives out of the assets of the firm, turn it into the common fund for the benefit of their creditors, ere they talk about a reorganization.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. Nevin, the able editor of *Forney's Press*, congratulates Aleck McClure on the "Model of Reform" the distinguished Liberal Republican has moulded and extends his sincerest sympathy to Aleck because the Democracy, for whom the model was made, repudiate the artist, and disown the handicraft over which so much time and anxious care have been expended.

Col. J. W. Forney, now in England, sends to our National Museum—located in Independence Hall, and free to all—a photograph of that part of the celebrated "Domesday Book" devoted to a description of the landholders of Berkshire. The original book, from the pages of which photographs have been taken, was made by order of William the Conqueror, A. D., 1086, about 800 years ago. He also sends a copy of the Great Seal of England, and an original portrait of Charles II., which was painted for the Duke of Buckingham. It was King Charles II. who signed the charter which conveyed Pennsylvania to William Penn, by patent, under date of March 4, 1681.

The recent act of District Attorney Sheppard, in excusing Mervine and Barclay from the crime of murder, because they were drunk when they fired six balls into the body of Alexander, and afterwards mashed his head to a jelly with black-jacks is sure to reap a rich harvest of drunken murders. The day following this good Sheppard's law, Mr. Brown cut his jugular, and Frederick Weiner, within a week thereafter, got drunk and attempted to cut his wife's throat, which she prevented by the sacrifice of three fingers; failing in that, he fastened on to her nose, with the ferocity of a blood-hound on a runaway chattel, and loosened his hold only when the lower half of her nose was bitten off. Weimer, like Brown, surrendered himself, and the logic of Sheppard's law will doubtless say—"No crime was committed because the man was intoxicated at the time he bit off the woman's nose, drew a razor across her throat, and cut off three of her fingers.

Thomas Mensing, while intoxicated, assaulted his wife with a razor, but this wife struck Thomas on the head with an iron pot, which toned him down a little.

Edward Farrell, on Sunday, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to kill his wife with a sabre; her screams brought to her rescue policeman Burkhard, but not until Farrell badly cut his wife and her sister.

From this you will perceive that our district attorney is a good Sheppard—of drunkards—all three of whom have committed themselves to his keeping, by surrendering voluntarily to the police authorities.

Funny incidents happen now and then, even in our courts of justice. A few days ago Charles H. Engle was tried for an assault and battery on a German named Kinnick, whose lengthy examination failed to throw much light on the subject. Losing all patience the district attorney asked, what did he do to you? To which the Dutch man as impatiently responded "He yoest hit mit his fisht toubled my frow." But what did he do to you? asked the prosecutor. Hit mit his tam fisth my frow still insisted the aggreviated. About this time the attorney discovered that he had submitted the bill under mistake, as the woman assaulted should have been named therein; as the jury found a verdict of not guilty, the feelings of that beer and pretzel fellow would have combusted certain, had it not been for a string of dutch swearing, which acted as sort of a safty-valve to let off his compressed anger.

His buck-shot was made of lead, and on Saturday he went up to Clearfield street to shoot a cat; his friend Pete Maxwell went with him to see the fun but did not enjoy it much. Peter says the next time he goes to see a cat shot he will get the other boy to let her out of the basket and he will do the shooting. He is thankful that the school vacation is now on, for he thinks that hard wood benches and buck-shot do not make as comortable a seat as the feather pillow he now sits on at the dinner-table.

We exported from this city last week 1,111,513 gallons petroleum; 40,250 bushels corn; 121,484 pounds leaf tobacco 1,980 barrels of flour; 70,655 bushels wheat; 115,392 pounds tallow; 680,500 pounds lard; 530,100 pounds pork; 51,450 pounds cheese; 45,671 pounds starch; 759,000 feet lumber; 100 sewing machines; $9 500 worth of agricultural implements; $63 120 worth of leather; 43,745 gallons molasses; 15,400 pounds beef, and other things made by American workmen, too numerous to detail.

J. W. F.

DEMOCRATIC QUANDARY.

The Democrats are in an amusing quandary over their investigation into the affairs of the State Treasury. They have clamored so loudly over the corruptions of the State government that they have the power to investigate they cannot very well avoid doing it. But on the other hand they are so well satisfied that there is no fraud or corruption to be found in the State Treasury, they dread being forced to make a public acknowledgment of the fact. They see that they are in a predicament of a compulsory indorsement of a Republican administration, and there is no particularly easy way out of it. If they investigate, they will find Mr. Mackey's affairs as straight as a die and as clear as the sun, and so they will be forced to contribute their testimony to the honest administration of a Republican government. And if they do not investigate, the verriest idiot in the State will see that they were afraid to elicit evidence which was certain to be favorable to their opponents. The dilemma is a very neat one, just as it stands.

The Moses of the Pennsylvania Democracy, the virtuous and immaculate McClure, has suggested to his demoralized flock a solution which is ingenious, but which will not quite cover the difficulty. His plan is to take the dilemma by the horns, and own up at once that the State Treasury is all right. This part of the scheme has the merit of originality and boldness. Its originality consists in its truthfulness, a most novel quality in a policy emanating from that clever agitator; and its boldness in the fact that it is thrown forward as a desperate resort to cover a most transparent piece of Democratic stupidity. Its weakness consists in the part that it is meant to play in the State campaign. For while the State Treasury is confessed to be intact, the Republican candidate for State Treasury, Mayor Rawle, is to be attacked because he is the candidate of Mr. Mackey, who is to be regarded as a sort of Mackey-avelli in Statecraft who has risen to the lofty pitch of conducting the State Treasury on the "honesty-the-best-policy" principle, conduct so amazing to a mind and character of the McClure stamp that he is sure that there must be something wrong about Mayor Rawle if he is supported by a man so superhumanly honest as not to have robbed the Treasury when he had the chance.

The point thus made against Mr. Rawle is very, very fine; so attenuated as to be barely tangible. As a bit of metaphysical subtlety it challenges admiration; but it will not make votes. The great mass of people, who do not, after all, use much above the plain, homely tests of old-fashioned honesty which everybody can understand, will be satisfied with two or three simple propositions much more comprehensible than the skillful sophism of an unreformed reformer. The fact that the State Treasury is in perfectly sound and honest condition, to which the enemies of the Republican party have now openly committed themselves, will satisfy common prudence to let it remain in the hands that have honestly managed it. The fact that Mr. Rawle is a gentleman not only of spotless integrity, but also one rasied by circumstances quite above the reach of those temptations that might beset a poor man if he were dishonest, is another simple proposition that the plain, common-sense of the people can understand. And the other fact, that he was not Mr. Mackey's candidate and did not even get his vote in the convention, although a matter of no public importance whatever, may be thrown in as going show the extremity to which the unreformed allies of the Democracy are driven in their vain endeavors to disturb and divide the solid ranks of the Republican party.—Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin.*

THE Temperance men of Iowa have shown more sense than their compatriots elsewhere. At their late State Convention they declined to make any nominations. The platform adopted declares that the temperance people of Iowa are forced to seek the promotion of their cause in such a way as will be the most effective without regard to parties; that the laws of the State relating to the desecrating of the Sabbath should be rigidly enforced; that there should be no dision of the school fund for sectarian purposes; that political organizations should not control men in their action on moral questions; and that county organizations be formed to elect temperance men to the Legislature.

WANG CHIN FOO, the celebrated Chinese orator, will lecture to the people of Bellefonte and vicinity on Tuesday evening, July 27, at Reynold's Hall. Every one will be interested in hearing this eloquent lecturer expound the doctrines of Confucius. He has been lecturing in the principal cities of the country, and our exchanges have heralded his triumphs and sung his praises. The price of admission is put at the small sum of twenty cents to defray expenses. We called upon him at the Brockerhoff House, and found him a fluent talker and a perfect gentleman. He will appear in Chinese costume, queue and all, but he will use as pure English as a thorough-bred Yankee.

——An effort has been made to introduce a new set of school books into our borough schools. At the last meeting of the directors, the matters was postponed until the next meeting of the board.

The Hired Girl.

M. Quad relates the following: When she came to work for the family on Congress street, the lady of the house sat down and told her that agents, book peddlers, hat rack men, picture sellers, rag-men and all that class of people must be met at the front door, and coldly repulsed, and Sarah said she'd repulse 'em if she had to break every broomstick in Detroit.

And she did. She threw the door open wide, bluffed right up to 'em, and when she got through talking, the cheekiest agent was only too glad to leave. It got so after awhile that peddlers marked the house, and the door bell never rang except for company.

The other day as the lady of the house was enjoying a nap, and Sarah was wiping off the spoons, the bell rang. She hastened to the door, expecting to see a lady, but her eyes encountered a slim man, dressed in black, and wearing a white neck-tie. He was the new minister, and he was going around to get acquainted with the members of his flock, but Sarah wasn't expected to know this.

'Ah—um—is Mrs.—ah——!'

'Git!' exclaimed Sarah, pointing to be gate.

'Beg pardon, but I'd like to see—see—!'

'Meander!' she shouted, looking around for a weapon, 'we don't want any floursifters here!'

'You are mistaken,' he replied, smiling, 'I called to—'

'Don't want anything to keep mothe away—fly!' she exclaimed, getting red in the face.

'Is the lady in?' inquired he, trying to look over Sarah's head.

'Yes, the lady's in, and I'm in, and your out!' she snapped, 'and now I don't want to stand here talking to a fly-trap agent any longer! Come, lift your boots!'

'I am not an agent,' he said, trying to smile, 'I am the new—'

'Yes, I know you—you are the new man with a patent flat-iron, but we don't want any, and you had better go before I call the dog!'

'Will you give the lady my card and say that I called?'

'No, I won't. We're bored to death with cards and handbills and circulars.

'Come, I can't stand here all day.'

'Didn't you know that I was a minister?' he asked as he backed off.

'No, nor I don't know it now; you look like the man who sold the woman next door a $1 chromo for eighteen shillings!'

'But here is my card.'

'I don't care for cards, I tell you. If you leave that gate open I'll heave a flower pot at you!'

'I will call again,' he said as he went through the gate.

'It won't do you any good!' she shouted after him; 'we don't want no prepared food for infants—no piano music—no stuffed birds! I know the policeman on this beat, and if you come around here again, he'll soon find out whether you are a confidence man or a vagrant!'

And she took unusual care to lock the door.

A Troubled Juryman.

Col. Bangs is very bald, and in order to induce his hair to grow out again he is using a very excellent article of "Hair Vigor" upon his scalp. A week or two ago he was summoned as a juryman upon a case in the Circuit Court, and upon the day of the trial just before the hour at which the court met, he remembered that he had not applied the vigor to his head that morning. He had only a few moments to spare, but he flew up stairs, and into the dark closet where he kept the bottle, and pouring some of the fluid upon a sponge, he rubbed his head energetically.

By some mishap the Colonel got hold of the wrong bottle, and the substance with which he inundated his scalp was not vigor, but the black varnish with which Mrs. Bangs decorated her shoes. However, he didn't perceive his mistake, but darted down stairs, put on his hat, and walked off to the court room. It was a very cold morning and by the time the Colonel reached his destination, the varnish was as stiff as stone.

He felt a little uncomfortable about the head, and he endeavored to remove his hat to discover the cause of the difficulty, but, to his dismay, he found it was immovable. It was glued fast to the head, and his efforts to take it off gave him the most frightful pain.

Just then he heard his name called by the crier, and he had to get into the court to answer. He was wild with apprehension of coming trouble; but he took his seat in the jury box in the court, at the earliest possible moment. As he sat there with a guilty feeling in his soul, it seemed to him that his hat kept getting bigger and bigger until it appeared to him to be the height of a medium sized shot tower. Then he was conscious that the lawyers were staring at him.

Then the clerk looked hard at him and screamed:

'Hats off?'

The Colonel grew red in the face and the clerk cried:

'Hats off!'

The Colonel was about to reply when the Judge entered and said:

'Persons in the court room must remove their hats.'

Bangs—May it please your honor, I keep my hat on because—'

Judge—'Well, sir, you must take it off now.'

Bangs—'But I say I keep it on because I—'

Judge—'We don't want any arguments upon the subject, sir. Take off that hat instantly!'

Bangs—'But you don't let me—'

Judge—'Remove that hat this moment, sir! Are you going to bandy words with me! Uncover your head!'

Bangs—'Judge, if you will only give me a chance to—'

Judge—'This is intolerable! Do you mean to profane this sacred temple of justice with untimely levity? Take off your hat, sir, or I will fine you for contempt. Do you hear me?'

Bangs—'Well, it's very hard that I can't say a word by way of ex—'

Judge (warmly)—'This is too much! This is just a little too much. Perhaps you'd like to come up on the bench here, and run the court and sentence a few convicts? You've got more audacity than a mule. Mr. Clerk, fine that man $50. Now remove your hat.'

Bangs—'Judge, this is rough on me. I—'

Judge (in a furious rage)—'Won't you do it yet? Why, you impudent scoundrel! I've a notion to—Mr. Clerk, fine him $100, and, Mr. Jones you take that hat off by force.'

Then the tipstaff approached Bangs, who was, by this time, half crazy with wrath, and hit the hat with his stick. It didn't move. Then he struck it again, and caved in the crown; but still it remained on Bang's head. Then he picked up a copy of 'Brown on Evidence,' and mashed in the crown. Then Bangs sprang at him, and shaking his fist under the nose of Jones, he said:

'You mutton-head scullion! I've half a notion to kill you! If that jackass on the bench had any sense he could see that the hat is glued fast. I can't take it off if I wanted to."

Then the Judge removed the fines, and excused him, and Bangs went home. He slept in that hat for a week, and even when it came off, the top of his head looked as black as if mortification had set in.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Hearts burn, Palpitation of the heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggists, F. P. GREEN, and J. Zeller & Son, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cts. Two doses will relieve you.

6-45-1y-eow.

——Rachel, a little nine year old daughter of Andrew Heaton, who lives at Marsh Creek, has attended every day of school they have had in that district for the last three years; has not been late a single time; and has had to walk two miles, morning and evening, to school and return. There's an example for Centre county school children.

——A Carpenter and a Baker had a fight on Monday evening. The latter went home with a fractured bread basket and the former had his gable end knocked in.

——Mr. Geo. W. Patton, of Charleston, West Virginia, paid us a pop visit yesterday.

——The Republican State Campaign will be opened to-morrow with a grand Mass meeting at Erie.

——The commencement exercises at the State College, next week, promise to be unusually interesting.

——There appears to be no doubt now that the race course will be enlarged to a half-mile track before the next fair.

——One of the hardest things to do is to let well enough alone. And this is the reason that so many of our well-to-do Democratic friends are wasting time, money and honesty, running around over the county boring for some pretty little office that they are better off without.

——The most extensive, best, and cheapest hard-ware store in the county is owned by Messrs Willson & Hicks, on Allegheny Street near Bishop. You can buy goods about as cheaphere as in New York City.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by F. P. Green. and J. Zellers & Son.

6-43-1y-eow.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.—This institution will reopen Aug. 2, under the principalship of Rev. Prof. D. M. Wolfe. Mr. Wolfe is well know to the people of this county. For several years he was the beloved pastor of the Reformed Church in this place, and for the last three years, we believe, he occupied the chair of ancient languages in Franklin & Marshall College. His duties at the College were too severe and failing health impelled him to resign. Mr. J. M. Evans, lately graduated with the first honor at Franklin & Marshall, will assist Prof. Wolfe, at Penn Hall. The fact being known that the above Academy is to be reopened by the above gentlemen is a sufficient guaranty of its future prosperity. They don't have better teachers in this country than Prof. Wolfe.

A DEEP PLOT.—When the druggist asked what she wanted, she said she'd take ten grains of arsenic.

"For rats?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"For cats?"

"No, sir."

There was a pause, and then she said:

"I want to keep it in the house until my husband is elected alderman. He will very likely vote to pave some street with cobblestone, and then I want to poison him!"

The druggist gave her down weight to encourage her.

LIST of Patents issued to Inventors, of Pennsylvania excepting Phila., for the week ending July 17, 1875, and each dated June 29, 1875. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.,

Water Wheel E Cope West Chester
Harvester Rake J Marsh Lewisburg
Turbine Water Wheel W Mercer Christina
Stop Cock A Snyder Allegheny
Spring Bed Bottom J Anderson Pittsburg
Smoking Pipes C Jenasson Warren
Carrige Seat C Neilinger Harrisburg
Tailors' Measuring Apparatus A Richy Lebanon
Photographic Head Rest F Spencer Mansfield
Camera Stands " "
Carburaters J Allen Pittsburg
Handle for Cross-cut Saw E Andrews Williamsport
Wringer L Becker York
Washing Machine " "
Apparatus for Casting Steel T Critchlow and J Kidd Baldwin
Extinguisher for oil Tanks R Dittrich Pittsburg
Hot Blast Apparatus H Essex Meadville
Machine for making Hollow Beams J Kahn Pittsburg
Exhaust Mechanism for Locomotives W Stamp Susquehanna Depot

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Receipts and expenditures for year ending June 1, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Net amount of taxes received	$5298 97
State appropriation	857 02
Wm. McClellan former Treasurer	478 00
Wm. S. Tripple former Collector	264 69
Note discounted	878 85
Laura Graham	5 00
Total	$7782 53

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of orders issued	
Teacher of school No. 1, 8 mos. $120 per month	$960 00
Teacher attending Co. Institute	30 00
" No. 2, 8 mos. $50 per month	400 00
" attending Co. Institute	12 50
" No. 3, $40 per month	320 00
" No. 4 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 5 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 6 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 7 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 8 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 9 $50 per month	400 00
" No. 10 $40 per month	320 00
" attending Co., Institute	96 00
Total	$4075 50
Coal and contingencies	$355 16
Building and lot colored school house	1608 07
Repairs	110 91
Salary of Treasurer	150 00
Salary of Secretary	150 00
Fire Insurance	120 00
Interest	2178 26
Total	$9350 91
Amount of above orders unpaid	$1768 38
Amount yet due from D. McGinley collector dup., 1873	109 11
Amount yet due from D. McGinley collecter dup., 1874	4441 29
Total	$4550 50
Amount due district	$2782 12
Estimated value of school property—Real Estate	$35000 00

J. H. RANKIN, Secretary. A. O. FURST, President.

28-3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes of muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you Do you want good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular. 25-tf.

If you want to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and store No. 229 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 Tape Worm Alive. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed patients must come on, but for all other worms your druggist can procure it. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular. 27-4t

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE "DOMESTIC" MONTHLY.

The July number of this popular Fashion Magazine has for a frontispiece a beautiful colored plate, representing a group of children attired in summer costumes of the loveliest description, which must prove very acceptable and serviceable to many a mother, with whom the subject of how to dress her darlings is so often a matter of indecision. Next follows a thorough review of the prevailing styles in Ladies' Costumes, embracing a full resume of all the latest novelties. Immediately succeeding this article we have a Description of the Plate, descriptions of various costumes illustrated and a review on Children's Costumes, with descriptions of the various costumes illustrated under this head. The rest of the fashion matter comprises comprehensive essays on Seasonable Fabrics, Trimings, Millinery, *Lingerie*, and Domestic Art, nearly all of which are profusely illustrated with very fine wood cuts.

The literary matter of this number is as usual excellent and choice. And of the whole number it may be said that it is fully up to the high standard ordinarily characterizing the contents of this magazine. THE "DOMESTIC" MONTHLY is published in New York at $1.50 per year.

THE MATRIMONIAL BAZAR, a late copy of which is just received, is a gossipy newsy little monthly, devoted to Love and Marriage, and designed to establish a channel of communication between the unmarried. A purchasing agency is connected with the journal, and orders for any article will recieve prompt attention. Sample copies free. Address

THE MATRIMONIAL BAZAR,
Chicago, Ill.

—CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR for July is a good number. If music dealers, singers, and players would examine a copy of this publication they might discover a way to receive a good supply of the late music—vocal and instrumental—without paying from 30 to 50 cents a sheet for it, while at the same time they may keep posted in matters relating to music and art. The current number of the VISITOR contains two new songs by popular composers, a pretty waltz, and Strauss' celebrated "Devil's Darning-Needle" Mazurka. There is also a supplement giving four good quartetts; in all no fewer than eight pieces of good and popular music. The literary departments are full and interesting, embracing articles by W. S. B. Matthews, John Howard and others. There is also a pretty musical story, correspondence, editorials, etc. Specimen copy of the VISITOR will be sent on receipt of one stamp. $1.50 a year. Address JOHN CHURCH & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GOLD 1.17

The manufacturing interests are to a very great extent, still paralyzed. Many of those who keep in operation do so with less or without profit, for the sake of holding trade. Manufacturing has been over done and, until the surplus is worked off, there will be no room for more.

A writer in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* gets off the following novel idea as a means of easing up our difficulties.

Let the Government erect or procure suitable fire proof-banks in convenient localities throughout the county, appointing proper officers and becoming responsible for the faithful discharge of their duty; let these banks be for issue and deposit only; let them receive mortgages on real estate at a safe valuation without including buildings; the mortgages to be subject to a yearly-payment of interest, to be fixed at a rate that will meet the expenses of the banks and no more (two or three per cent. per annum would probably be found sufficient—the surplus if any, to go to the Government as revenue;) the mortgages never to be foreclosed while the interest is regularly paid, but terminable at the option of the mortgager, at any time, on returning to the bank the bills or notes he received on them.

To pay for these mortgages, and for this object only, let the banks issue legal tender bills or notes like our present greenback—the banks to receive this paper on deposit at any time and to allow the same rate of interest thereon as they receive on the mortgages, it being presumed that the amount of bills kept in circulation and bearing interests will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the bank.

Do away with all usury laws. There is no more propriety in fixing a legal price upon the use of money than upon a bushel of wheat or a ton of iron.

Leave our present banks and financial operations undisturbed—the banks to continue their discounts with their own paper, if they please, properly based, as it now is, on gold and silver, or on anything else which the Government may make a legal tender, and charging for the use of their money whatever it will command.

If interest rules higher than that paid on mortgages will be offered to the mortgage banks to avail of the difference, so that a scarcity of money would no longer exist. Nor would there ever be a redundancy, or idle capital, these banks are to receive their paper on deposit at any time and pay back the same interest they receive on the mortgages.

This experiment may be tried with little cost, and with no interruption to busines, or to the financial schemes we are now pursuing.

If the notes based on these mortgages for ultimate redemption should not meet with general confidence or free circulation, it is only for the mortgagor to return them and cancel his mortgage. But if the experiment be fairly tried and carried out, it is no great stretch of credulity to believe that paper resting on the base of real estate to its equivilent value, which no political changes or foreign wars can disturb, would be preferred to Government 'greenbacks."

Dauchy & Co.,

PUBLIC REPORT OF POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor, when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicine; but having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable results, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. Hodge, Police Officer, Station 6,
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1875.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant,

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among many cures your medicine has effected in this place.

B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,

L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of those complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures consumption, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1869.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

26-1m

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.

The next term will begin on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875.

Tuition and boarding at reasonable rates. For particulars apply to

REV. D. M. WOLF, A. M.
J. M. EVANS, A. B.,
july21-2tpd Penn Hall, Centre county, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 30, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$373,654 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,750 00
Due from approved reserve agts.	24,560 41
" " other National Banks	2,061 61
" " State Banks and Bankers.	29,588 81
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,829 51
Current Expense & Taxes paid	4,713 56
Premiums paid	34 92
Checks and other Cash Items	3,602 79
Bills of other National Banks	2,372 00
Fractional Currency (incl'd'g Nickel)	719 32
Legal Tender Notes	28,865 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treas. other than 5 per cent. of circulation	2,100 00
	$627,352 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Other undivided profits	16,119 00
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	86,900 26
Time Certificates of Deposit	245,749 18
Due to other National Banks	40,992 54
" State Banks and Bankers	2,591 50
	$627,352 48

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre ss: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 15th day of June, 1875.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest:
E. C. HUMES, }
J. A. BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
A. G. CURTIN. }

29-3t

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 21, 1875.

Trade moves enough to keep business men at their posts, with faint hopes that there is a better day coming; but when, is the query.

Wheat—Since harvest began the offerings of wheat have been light and the receipts hardly worth mentioning. The new crop is about all cut, and a liberal share has been housed. The farmers of Bald Eagle and Nittany Valleys are very much encouraged with this year's crop, but in Penns Valley the yield does not produce such satisfactory results. On the whole, however, Centre county will have a surplus unless the facilities for manufacturing it into flour shall be very considerably increased before the coming winter sets in.

Corn—We are not advised of any sales since our last report, but holders are firm in their views in regard to prices. The recent rains have stimulated the growing corn very much and the prospect for a fair yield is now very flattering. There is an abundance of corn in the county which might as well be put on the market; for the prospect for higher prices is not very flattering.

Rye—There is no old to be had and the new crop is light.

Oats—The old crop is exhausted, but the prospect for the new crop is very favorable. The straw is short, but the heads are filling quite well.

Hay—New hay is being sold at our quotations, at $20 to 25 per ton, according to quality and dryness.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12½ & 12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	100
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	100

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Centre county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Benner township, said county, on

THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1875,

the following described Real Estate, late of Daniel Hasting and Mary Hasting, deceased, to wit:

Four valuable farms situated in the township and county aforesaid, laying on the south of Buffalo Run road, about three miles from Bellefonte, bounded on the east by lands of John Wagner, south by lands of Boezar, Steinkirchner and others, west by lands of E. C. Humes, and on the north by lands of Andrew Shivery, Wm. Grove and others, containing in the whole 253 acres 46 per. and numbering as one, two, three and four. No. 1 containing two hundred and two acres and eighty-six perches of which there is cleared and under cultivation, about one hundred and forty acres, the balance covered with young thrifty timber. No. 2, containing two hundred and sixty-two acres and one hundred and twenty-seven perches of which is cleared and under cultivation about one hundred and sixty acres, and the remainder well timbered. No. 3, containing 193 acres and 127 perches, cleared and under cultivation one hundred and sixty acres and the remainder well timbered. No. 4, containing one hundred and ninety-four acres and twenty-six perches, one hundred acres thereof cleared and under cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements on each of said several farms are two story mansion houses, and bank barns and other out-buildings, with young and thrifty fruit orchards and well supplied with water. The land is in a high state of cultivation divided into convenient fields, and is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, grass, &c., and is what may be termed as good Centre county farm land.

This property is situated in the heart of Nittany Valley, about three miles from Bellefonte station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and convenient to places of public worship of all denominations, schools, stores, mills, &c. The said several farms to be sold separately or as a whole, to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on George G. Hasting, residing thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known on day of sale, by

J. P. GEPHART,
Trustee.

28-3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Griffith Lytle, sr., deceased, late of Harris twp., having been granted to John Lytle and James Lytle, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are; requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LYTLE,
JOHN LYTLE,
25-6t Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, at April term, 1875, to distribute the money arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Weidensaul, by the Sheriff of Centre county, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place all parties interested are requested to be present. R. M. MAGEE,
25-4t Auditor.

DR. T. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between Wood and Market Streets, Pittsburgh, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain. Delicate disease, liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, strictures diseases of the bladder and kidneys, general debility and nervousness yield readily to his treatment. All letters containing a fee or postage stamp promptly answered. 28-4t

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This institution for YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will reopen its next regular session on

Wednesday, September 8, 1874,

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Elementary and Higher Branches

of study usually taught in our male and female seminaries. Terms, $5 to $7 per week, according to location of rooms. This includes the ordinary expenses of tuition, boarding and furnished rooms. For particulars apply to

REV. J. P. HUGHES,
july21-3m Principal.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

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CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1y

Legal Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Jacob V. Thomas, bankrupt.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of said Court, made on the 29th day of June, 1875, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on the 31st day of July, 1875, all the accounts and debts due to said bankrupt at the time of his adjudication as a bankrupt. A schedule of said accounts may be seen at the office of Alexander & Bower. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms cash.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
27-3t Assignee of J. V. Thomas, bankrupt.

IN the matter of the Estate of John Zimmerman, dec'd.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the said Court, to ascertain advancements and report distribution to and among the heirs of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday the 12th day of August 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may attend.

D. S. KELLER,
Auditor.

(Watchman copy)

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN REESMAN, DECEASED.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

The Auditor, appointed by the said Court, to report, *inter alia*, a schedule of distribution of the balance in the hands of decedents' executors to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the reception of any evidence touching the question of advancements or otherwise affecting said distribution, at his office in Bellefonte on Wednesday the 11th day of Aug., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend. D. S. KELLER,
27-3t Auditor.

(*Watchman copy.*)

INSURANCE AGENCY.

IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. M. IRWIN, late Justice of the Peace. | **S. M. IRWIN & SON,** | JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney at Law.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

Beauty on the Farm.

Foremost among the things that make the farm beautiful are order and neatness. If "order is Heaven's first law," order is the law of successful farming, also; for the farm is the theatre of various and complicated operations, each one of which requires its tools and appliances. A lack of order in the care, keeping or use of these renders the farm unattractive, and is suggestive of unthrifty ways. A hoe or a shovel lying carelessly where it was last used; a plow left to rust in the furrow; a mower given over to the winds, the sunshine and the rain, as soon as the annual haying is finished; implements of whatever sort abandoned to decay on the very spot where a break has occurred that is beyond repair—all these are unsightly objects. They detract from the beauty of the farm, and wherever they meet the eye convey a hint of wasteful management. Old wagon wheels or sled runners that have served their time, and are lying about, fence boards or rails that have fallen and are rotting on the ground, and a multitude of like stripe, offend the eye and indicate unprofitable neglect besides. If there is an industry on the round earth, which, more than all others, demands a place for everything, and everything in its place, that industry is farming. Want of obedience to this ancient law puts the farmer into a state of perpetual bewilderment as to where a thing can be found when wanted, and in nine cases out of ten, it is unfit for use when found. Mending and cleaning and putting away tools not needed at the moment, applying a coat of paint to exposed wood-work, the sheltering and keeping in perfect order all the numerous facilities employed on the farm, pay a hundred per cent. over their neglect—pay even more than that as a matter of good taste. What the farmer needs is the habit of attending to all these details just in the nick of time, and thus saving, in fact, both time and expense. There is a great economy, and still greater satisfaction, in the good use of tools; and a tool-room, wherein are kept in apple-pie order, all the unemployed implements, from a hand-rake to the reaper, tells heavily on the sum total of final results.

But closely akin to punctilious order in all the appliances of the farm work, is neatness in farming. The farm that shows in any marked degree a lack of neatness, will show otherwise both a lack of beauty and a lack of profitable returns. Whether land be high-priced or low, rich or poor, prairie or timber, there is no latitude where slovenly farming is gainful. The ground whereon the corn struggles annually with thick weeds, whereon the thistle, undisturbed, adds its ripened seeds to the scanty crop, and the grounds around the building frowzy with neglected litter, is the farm of a sloven, and from slovenly farming, in all its slipshod ways, good Lord deliver us.

English Serfs.

There are 4,000,000 or 6,000,000 of sodden human beings in England and Scotland who are serfs and almost slaves. The agricultural laborers have no rights which the rest of the community feel bound to respect. Practically bound to the soil, reared in the grossest ignorance, underpaid, almost starved, they are the most unfortunate, unhappy, uncivilized set of people in Christendom. Their career begins in a hovel, and ends in a poor house. Ten years ago the agricultural laborers of England answered La Bruyere's description of the peasantry of France, when Louis XIV. was King. Thanks to the land laws born of the revolution of '89, the French peasants have become the richest "poor class" in Europe. They took a great part of the last loan negotiated by their government to pay off the German "smart money." A loan offered on the same terms in England would not have secured a subscription of a shilling from the whole mass of agricultural laborers, simply because they have not a shilling to give. One of this class who has been able to save a guinea is a phenomenon, pointed out by his comrades as a miracle of luck and wealth. Ten years ago these serfs were at the lowest point of civilization. They have since made some slight advances. The national free schools brought into being by the Gladstone government have taught many of the rising generation to read and write, and to do what they call "casting accounts," and even begin, in a vague, stumbling way, to think. Disinterested philanthropists, like Canon Girdlestone, have bestirred themselves to induce these human cattle to emigrate from the south of England, where the wages are at the starvation point, to the north, where they are a few pence above it. Finally—and this is a sure sign of progress—the abused dumb masses began to do something for themselves. Owing largely to the efforts of Joseph Arch, a laborer who got a little education and became a Methodist exhorter, a trade union was formed, which soon contained a majority of the English laborers. Then a strike was resolved upon. About 50,000 men struck for an advance of two shillings—half a dollar—in their weekly wages, which was then from 9s. to 14s.—that is, $2 25 to $3 50 per week. This effort ended in disaster. The funds of the union were too small to support the strikers long; the great artisan unions soon withdrew their aid, led to do so by artful hints that the success of the strike would make meat and vegetables higher; and individual subscriptions were too few and small to amount to much. The laborers, thus left to their own resources, had to fight both the landlords and the tenant-farmers. The former, with some few exceptions, sided with their tenants. Some of them made abatements in the rent, and others tore down, or threatened to tear down, the loborers' cottages. The farmers themselves turned some of their fields into grass, and worked the others by hiring villagers, idlers from the city, etc., and by doing extra work themselves. It was a long, hard struggle, but the men, after holding out five or six months, finally gave in. They went back to their sorry tasks at the poor old wages. After all, they were used to disappointments, and the issue was probably not unexpected, after the first few weeks of the strike. Efforts to get the ballot have utterly failed Efforts to obtain a really good education, and wages which would enable human beings to live with something of the comfort enjoyed by the average pig, have also failed. The result of the whole struggle has been an awakening of the hopes of the men, and the giving of a strong impetus to emigration. Arch has already been in this country to spy out the land, but he confined himself mainly to Canada, and failed to discover a Canaan in it. Some thousands of laborers have emigrated to Australia and New Zealand, allured by free passages and the hope of greater comfort. The Mississippi Valley, and especially Kansas, now seem to be the objective points. The Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers has appointed Messrs. Odger and Wicks to visit it and study its capabilities Odger is a Radical leader who surpasses Bradlaugh in sound sense, although he lacks the latter's magnetic elcquence. If the report of these Commissioners is favorable, the emigration fund of the Union, which grows larger each week, will be used to aid ship loads of English farm laborers to reach the cheap lands of the West. These hard working people will speedily thrive and prosper on the rich prairies of Kansas, where their children will get a rudimentary education, and in time a freehold, and become excellent citizens of the great Republic.—Chicago *Tribune*.

The Sabbath School.

Lesson for July.

THE FIRST MIRACLE.

JOHN II 1-11.

This is one of the most difficult portions of scripture, and many singular commentaries have been made upon it, and harmful inferences mistakenly drawn from it. Some have thought that the miracle here recorded not only sanctions the use of wine (by that word meaning fermented or intoxicating wine), but actually encourages a company after they have "well drunk," or are partially intoxicated (as some commentators incorrectly explain the original word used here) to partake of a large additional supply. In the knowledge so extensively diffused in our day of the nature and results of intoxication there's little danger of sensible men arriving at any such conclusions, but a great majority of the christain world still regard this miracle as giving the highest possible sanction to what is called the moderate use of intoxicating wine. The questions, therefore, are of the gravest—What was this miracle, and what does it teach?

ANCIENT WINES.

It is well known to students that many of the wines so often mentioned in what are called the classics were very different from what are called wines now-a-days. A large portion of the ancient wines were so thick or syrup-like in their consistence as to require a large admixture of water before being used just as is required by the various fruit syrups now-a-days. These wines were dried or inspissated by heat, a process which would effectually drive off any alcohol had it been present, prevent its formation if the grape juice were immediately subjected to it. So far was this process sometimes carried that mention is made of a wine which required six waters, not on account of its alcoholic strength, for then it must have been stronger than high wines, but on account of its concentration or thickness. Other wines are mentioned which were cousentrated to a paste or cake for journeys. Such wines could have no alcohol in them unless it were added as in cordials now-a-days; but as distillation was not then known it could not be so added.

In examining the lesson let us bear these facts in mind, and the farther fact that the chief portion of the grape crop is still used in Syria, as it doubtless always was, in this thickened unfermented condition. When thus used it was not called by the same name as intoxicating wine in the Hebrew Bible, and it is now called by the same name in the east, though there appears to have been generally no distinction in name in the Greek Testament between fermented and unfermented juice of the grape.

Bearing all these facts in mind, do not we find a much simpler and more probable view of the miracle than that usually entertained?

The six water pots were used to dilute the thick syrup called wine, and the first supplies were mixed in the ordinary way, but when the supply failed and more was needed the Lord ordered the attendants to pour in water, just as if the wine had been first put in, and the miracle consisted in bringing out a richer, fuller-bodied wine than the previous supply. The governor of the feast alluded to the custom of diluting the wine to a greater extent after the company had been well supplied (as is often done with tea festivals,) and expresses surprise, not that the wine the Lord made was more intoxicating, as is often taught, but that it was richer in the pure unfermented juice of the grape.

Many will object to this simple explanation that men would not continue to drink unintoxicating wine, but fruit sherbets are the great luxury of the East now, and such was the Roman liking for the well-watered wines we have described that one man got the name of tricongius or three gallon man, from the vast quantities he could drink at a sitting at their long continued feasts. It is evident that there could be little or no alcohol in this, or such a dose would have proven fatal. There is also a modern counterpart of this ancient excess in the German passion for lager beer, which leads some to drink as much as a hundred glasses a day.

Lager, however, has a small proportion of alcohol, and is consequently a dangerous drink, which those inspissated wines of the ancient world could not be. We would not be understood as saying that all ancient wines were thick and free from alcohol; on the contrary, there was plenty of fermented wine that in the language of Solomon, "moved itself aright," and "gave its color in the cup," but that kind the wise man enjoins his readers not even to look upon.

The statements about ancient wines above are quoted from memory from a very elaborate work, published before the Temperance Reformation was heard of, entitled, "Henderson's History of wines."

SOCIAL CHARACTER OF CHRISTIANITY.

This passage, like many others, shows that Christ had no objection to accept invitations to marriages and feasts. Indeed it is on such occasions that some of His most beautiful lessons were taught, and it will be a good exercise to look up the accounts of the various festive parties as we would call them, which Jesus attended. He did not shut Himself up from his fellow-men, but, on the contrary, frequented the places where they most congregated, and that for the purpose of doing them good. He was no ascetic like John the Baptist and the hermits, monks, friars, and nuns who have copied or travestied Him. On the contrary, the Son of man came eating and drinking so genially that the cry was raised 'He is a friend of publicans and sinners, a gluttonous man and a wine bibber — accusations all alike false in the sense in which they were used.

THE SOCIAL ELEMENT.

We thus learn that an innocent use of the social element in our nature, and especially eating and drinking in company are compatible with the highest type of Christianity, or rather that they may be great means of doing good. This is not sufficiently considered, perhaps, by those to whom God has given the means of exercising hospitality. It may also be remarked that the congregation or the denomination which most cultivates this social element is likely to grow fastest.

CHRIST'S ANSWER TO HIS MOTHER.

This also has exceedingly puzzled commentators, the difficulty being to reconcile the apparent disrespect of this answer with the previous information in Luke ii. 51, that He was subject to His parents. But first it is probable that as spoken in the original language this answer had not the appearance that it has in our translation; and, second, Christ had now entered on His public ministry as a heaven-commissioned and divine teacher (Master is the better word including the idea of authority as well as of teaching.) At thirty years of age He was no longer under the parental control, even if He had been a common man, but in His character of Messiah He was a King as well as a Priest and Prophet, and consequently subject to no one.

It was probably necessary to make this known not only on this, but on another occasion (which quote,) and we may be sure it was made known in the best manner. Another object may have been intended in putting these instances on record—namely, to hinder the idolatrous reverence which Christ doubtless foresaw would be rendered to His mother.

NOTES—Third day—Probably after the conversation with Nathaniel. Cana—A village about three hours from Nazareth. The mother of Jesus—Mary appears to have had some management of the feast, probably as a relation of the bride. As Joseph is not mentioned after the Lord entered on His ministry, it is probable that he was dead. *Jesus was called*—Probably as Mery's son. His disciples—The four or five mentioned in last chapter. The governor of the feast—It was a common Greek custom to have a ruler of the feast. This beginning of miracles—This expression cuts off all the pretended miracles of our Lord's childhood and youth. Manifested His glory—Showed his divine power, and, that in a way to benefit, not injure, men.

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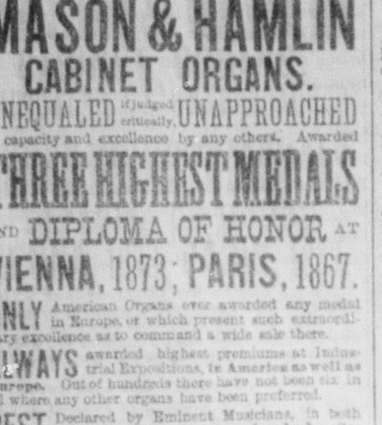

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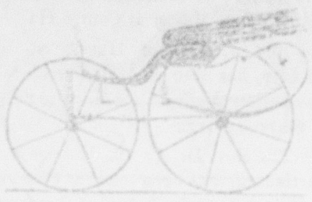

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REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no6-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANFG CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements

STAIR BUILDER. JOHN B. YEAGER, 218-220-22 & 24 North 10th St., Phila. Hand Railing of every description, Baluster and Newell Posts made to order at lowest prices. 15-12w

---

FINE BOOTS & SHOES For Gentlemen and Boys, also Riding Leggins at JACOB ZAUN & SON, 905 Arch St., Phila. 15-12w

---

IRON FENCES. The New Iron Nailed to Iron. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for Circular to WICKERSHAM & BRO., 1005 Ridge Ave, Phila. 15-12w

---

WATCHES & JEWELRY. At the old established Stand of MOORE & BRO. 1031 Market Street, Philadelphia. 15-12w.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employedin the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. vam8-1y

---

WEST STREET HOTEL.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West St.,

NEW YORK.

A Temperance House,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.

6-29-1y B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH ST., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

5-29-1y

POWERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description kept in Centre County, and selling at

PANIC PRICES.

FINE AND HEAVY SHOES FOR LADIES.

FINE & HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage.

vol7no8-6m

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION

Life and Labors of LIVINGSTONE,

(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 805 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $3.50. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4t

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,

Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.

24-3m

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Lottery draws on the 15th and 30th of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift,

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $8,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 79,679 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,621 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $559,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted. Illustrated Times sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing. Address,

ALLEN & CO.,
79 Nassau St., New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 3,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS

IN

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Years Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECOMES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞ For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver " (Grand Piano)		1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y		53
" Gold " American Inst., N. Y		1848
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore		1848
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.		1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.
9-19t Warerooms 1102 Chestnut St., Phila.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of *Foreign and Domestic*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. 4 FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND **VESTINGS,**

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, underclothing for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 3-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and fine, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without the least pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Polly's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-29-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are UNEQUALED for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genital system arising from youthful indiscretion or improper habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefited by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,

47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 3385, N. York

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

ISAAC & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets on second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The best five cent cigars in town at Green's Drug Store.

——Why go off to Mineral Springs when we have one in our midst. It can be found at Green's Drug Store and is called "Kissengen Water." Try it.

——For Summer complaints there is nothing equal to the "Blackberry Balsam" sold at Green's Drug Store. Every person about to travel should supply themselves with a bottle.

——A burning chimney in the Brockerhoff House on Friday evening created great excitement and called out a large crowd of people and the fire department, in a drenching rain.

——The Centre County Normal School under the direction of Supt. Meyers and Professor C. L. Gramley, will open at Milesburg, July 27. See advertisement.

——It is remarkably easy for a fellow to get into oceans of difficulty; and it generally takes oceans of difficulty to get him out all right. We had a little experience last week.

——The corner-stone of the Reformed chapel to be erected at Adam Stover's, in the east end of Brushvalley, will be laid on Sunday, August 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOUND.—Between Boiling Spring and the old Valentine furnace, a shawl; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of Jacob Fishburn, two miles from Bellefonte, on the old road leading to Bonisburg. 27-3t*

THIEVES.—A party of thieves broke into Smith's restaurant on Water Street, on Tuesday night and stole a number of articles among them a valuable gun for which Mr. Smith paid $40.00 a few weeks since. This is the second time this restaurant has been burglarized.

——The *Watchman* has been hunting up the religion of the various school teachers with the following showing:

Presbyterian, 5.
Methodist, 1.
Catholic, 2.
Doubtful, 2.

This week, we expect the *Watchman* will give us the religious proclivities of the members of the school board.

——Montgomery has just received a large assortment of Drown's celebrated alpaca umbrellas in browns and blacks, with all designs of handles, at the very lowest factory prices. Also, a very fine assortment of traveling bags and valises from one of the best Eastern manufactories. Hereafter he will make specialties of these goods. Prices the lowest.

——A woman boarded a train here the other day, carrying a clock under one arm. Just as she set it down, it began to strike and whiz, but she calmly waited till it struck twelve, but as it refused to stop then, she became interested. She stood it on its head, punched it on every side, shook it till it was dizzy, jammed it under the seat, and set down on it; but it obstinately refused to quit. At last accounts it was still going with the distressed woman on top of it.

——Have you visited Montgomery's elegant furnishing store, on Allegheny street, in Brockerhoff's block? If not you should do so. They are selling goods at cost so as to make room for a new fall stock. It would really pay to buy goods of them for another summer at their present low prices; they have first-class goods, and can suit all classes of customers. This enterprising firm is doing a tremendous business notwithstanding the hard times. Quick sales and small profits they find pays.

——The newspapers all over the country are recording robberies of private houses, and there is much appearance of an organized gang operating on that line. For ordinary thieves locks and slight care are sufficient. To experts, locks and common precautions are scarcely an inconvenience or hindrance. Watchfulness is the only remedy. Money in considerable sums should never be kept in any private house. It is only temptation to robbery and murder. With banks as good as those of this country there is neither occasion nor excuse for keeping money locked up at home or about the person.

CENTRE COUNTY LAWYERS.—Thinking that it might be interesting, to some of our older citizens at least, to publish a list of all the members of the Bar of Centre county, from the organization of the county down to the present time, we give the list in full, to the last term of court. Deaths are noted as fully as possible:

	DATE OF ADMISSION.	REMARKS.
Jonothan Walker	1800	Appointed Judge 1806. Died 1823
Charles Huston	1800	App. Judge 1818; Sup Just. 1826.
Elias W. Hale	1800	Died Feb. 3, 1832
Jonathan Henderson	1800	Died May 3, 1832
Robert Allison	1800	Died 1840
Robert T. Stewart	1800	Died 1835
Wm A Patterson	1800	Died 1837
John Miles	1800	Died 1829
David Irwine	1800	
Wm W Laird	1800	
John W Hunter	1800	
Mordecai Hullman	1801	Died 1805
Wm A Thompson	1801	Died 1805
James Dunlop	1801	Died 1829
John Clark	1802	
Ephriam Bonham	1802	
James Carson	1802	Died 1817
John Cadwallader	1803	Died 1807
Samuel Riddle	1803	Died 1826
Alexander Lyon	1809	Died 1808
Thomas Burnside	1804	Judge 1816; resumed practice 1818; Jud. 1826; Sup. Just. 1845
Owen Foulke	1804	Died 1808
Andrew Boggs	1804	
Moses Canon	1806	
Andrew Dunlap	1806	Died 1816
Walker Reed	1806	Died 1808
William Norris	1806	
James M Riddle	1806	
Andrew Henderson	1807	Died 1824
Enoch Smith	1807	Died 1817
Hugh Bellas	1808	
John Carpenter	1808	
Wm R Smith	1809	
Samuel Hepburn	1809	
William Dean	1810	Died 1813
Alex A. Henderson	1811	Died 1823
John Johnston, Jr	1811	Died 1819
Thos Montgomery	1812	
Joseph W Fox	1813	Died 1865
William W Potter	1814	Died 1839
Daniel S Houghton	1814	Died 1823
John Blanchard	1815	Died 1849
Benj. R. Stephens,	1815	Died 1829
Alex. Brackenrige,	1816	
David W. Huling,	1817	
Duncan S. Walker,	1817	
Geo. Lattimore Potter,	1817	Died 1825
Henry Shippen,	1818	Appointed Judge 1825; died 1854
Wm. W. Kennedy,	1818	
James Carson,	1818	
Ebenezer G. Bradford,	1818	App. Judge 1836
John Laabells,	1818	Died 1845
Gratz Etting,	1818	
James Merrill,	1818	Died 1843
James McDowell,	1818	
Epsy Van Horn,	1818	Died 1829
James Steel,	1818	
Robert Craig,	1818	
John Todd,	1819	App. Sup. Just. Died 1834
Bond Valentine,	1821	
Isaac B. Parker,	"	
John G. Miles,	"	
Samuel M. Green,	"	
Abraham S. Wilson,	"	App. Judge 1843
James M. Petrikin,	1822	Died 1858
James Heberton	"	Died 1826
Wm J Christy	"	Died 1849
Ephraim Banks	"	
Wm M Hall	1824	Retired and entered ministry.
Thos N Vandyke	"	
Jas M Bell	"	
Josiah W Smith	1825	
James Macmanus	1826	Oldest member of bar now living
M D Gregg	1827	Died 1845
Horatio Hawle	"	Died 1829
Isaac Fisher	"	
Anson V Parsons	"	App. Judge of Dauphin, Lebanon & Schuylkill 1840
Andrew P Wilson	1828	
Jos M Martin	1830	Died 1872
Wm Waugh	1818	
Thos Craighead	1829	
James Burnside	1830	Prest. Judg. 1853
Benj Patton	1831	do do of Allegheny Co. 1840
Alex Given	1832	Died 1847
James Crawford	"	Died 1324
James T Hale	1833	Prest. Judg. 1851
Daniel G Fenton	"	
Reuben C Hale	"	
John McGhee	1834	
Wm M Patterson	1835	
Samuel Hepburn	"	App. Judge 1839
Horace M Bliss	"	
Hugh N McAllister	"	Died 1878
Lewis W Smith	1836	Died 1847
M D McGeehan	"	
Geo Taylor	1837	App. Judge 24th Dist. 1849
W P Orbison	1836	
Andrew G Curtin	1837	
R A McMurtrie	1838	
John Hoffman	1839	
James H Rankin	1841	
Fred A Guinner	1840	
H T Beardsley	1841	
Levi A Mackey	"	
G W Karkaddon	"	
John Crisswell	1842	
Daniel B Camfield	"	
David C Boal	1845	Died 1857
D Clinton Welsh	1848	
Enoch Harvey	1847	
Wm I Parsons	1846	
David Taggart	1848	
G W Elder	1849	
Wm P Wilson	"	
Edmund Blanchard	"	
Samuel S Woods	"	
F I Houston	1850	
H P Musser	1851	
Jos Alexander	"	
A V Laurimore	1852	
John Crisswell	"	
Samuel H Reynolds	"	
W W Brown	"	
Cline G Furst	"	
R Bruce Petrikin	"	
J Harvey Larimer	"	
H Bucher Swope	1854	Deceased
Jos W Parker	"	Deceased
Jos M Hunter	"	
Ira C Mitchell	"	
Wm H Blair	"	
Wm P McManus	1855	
E H Rogers	"	
J Biddle Gordon	"	
J B Packer	1856	
T T Abrams	"	
J L Cuttle	"	
Henry Johnson	"	
W W Juvenall	"	
J Holden Orvis	1857	App. A.L.J. 1874
Chas A Mayor	"	Elected P. J. 1868
I L Test	"	
W C Adams	"	
D G Bush	"	
John Scott	"	
J H Hoopes	"	
P T Murray	1858	
Adam Hoy	"	
John H Stover	"	
W J Kralsh	"	
B B Else	"	
C H Hale	"	
James A Beaver	1859	
G Merrill Linn	"	
C T Alexander	"	
Jas R Challen	"	
E M Blanchard	"	
A C Tonner	1860	
Jas P Coburn	"	
J D Shugert	"	
J I Burrell	"	
Jacob Zeigler	"	
C A Lyman	"	
T H McCormick	"	
C Loecher	"	
John K Keatly	"	
I L Patrick	"	
A O Furst	1861	
S D Ball	"	
Samuel H Orwig	"	
B F Hounsworth	1862	
J W C Rauch	"	
Delong Gray	"	
Geo M Yocum	1863	
R A Sankey	1864	
H Y Stitzer	"	
E E Orvis	"	
N M Hoover	1865	
John P Mitchell	"	
Henry Souther	1866	
J Mills Hale	1867	
John G Love	"	
A B Henderson	1868	
D F Fortney	1869	
D L Kreba	"	
O T Noble	"	
J C Cotterll	"	
Thos Foley	"	
John F Potter	"	
J J Cunningham	"	
W F Saddler	"	
Cyrus Gordon	"	
Aaron Williams	"	
Isaac Lytle	"	
J J Lingle	1870	
D G Eshelman		
Jacob Rhone		
Jos C Bucher	"	
N E Ide	"	
J H Sahm	"	
J S Barnhart	1871	
J M Whiteman	"	
W C Krese	"	
E P McCormick	"	
Hezekiah Hershberger	1872	
Andrew Reed	"	
John S Arnold	"	
A A Stephens	1873	
Joseph Peters	"	
John H Fulford	"	
Chas Hower	"	
C M Bower	"	
W S Woods	1874	
John M Bailey	"	
Seth H Yocum	"	
R M Magee	"	
D B Miller	"	
Joseph A Clay	"	
J M Keichline	"	
W F Reber	1875	
Chas Bartells	"	
D H Hastings	"	
John I Irwin	"	

——Guggenheimer has two very gentlemanly looking men standing on the steps of his famous clothing store every pleasant day; there they stand, a standing invitation to all men in need of good clothes, to walk in and be supplied. This store has been started by Mr. Guggenheimer, to supply a need long felt in this place, where a man who is all rags can step in and come out without a rag on his back. He has suits for boys, and suits for men, suitable for the middle aged and the aged, for the rich or the poor, and at prices which defy competition. Persons from the country in need of clothes, will find it greatly to their advantage to give Mr. Guggenheimer a call; they could not find a larger, better or cheaper assortment, not even in Philadelphia. If you do not know where Isaac Guggenheimer's clothing store is, then know that it is in Bush's arcade, and this is an invitation for you to call and examine his large stock; it will not cost anything to look, and Isaac is always pleased and ready to show his goods.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—On Saturday last, shortly after six o'clock P. M., the corner stone of the new Methodist church, corner of Spring and Howard streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The evening was all that could be desired, calm, cloudless, and cool.

A large crowd of people were present. The streets on both sides of the building were pretty well filled, and neighboring sidewalks, door steps, and windows were occupied by spectators. On the platform, were Revs. S. T. Bowman, D. D., Geo. W. Miller, W. T. Wylie, W. H. Lilly and R. Galbraith. Rev. Miller read, and the audience joined in singing, a dedicatory hymn, after which Rev. W. H. Lilly, led in prayer. Dr. Bowman then delivered the customary address. This was the principal feature of the occasion. The address was exceedingly able and appropriate, occupying about half an hour in its delivery. A collection was taken up which amounted to something over fifty dollars. The corner stone was then put in position and in the cavity, that had been hewn out, was placed a tin box containing a copy of the Bible, hymn book, church discipline, a brief history of the church, name of pastor and building committee, and a copy of each of the town papers; when this had been done, the audience joined in singing the long metre doxology and the exercises closed.

A DEFENSE.

Dame Fashion is foolish, imperious, intense,
And queer are the forms that she weaves.
She betrayed us last week; now here's our defense
To the primitive dress of *fig leaves*.

Dame Nature is fickle and changeable ever,
But yet in her manner of dress,
Has colors so charming, they please us forever,
You've noticed the colors, we guess.

Her favorite color, and one that she wears
When fairest her beauty is seen,
A dress that has lasted her thousands of years,
Has a beautiful ground-work of *green*.

And another gay dress with spangles and gems,
To sparkle and gleam in the light,
With a crystal of glory adorning the beams,
Is a pure spotless garment of *white*.

But sometimes her fancy is fickle and vain
And mingles all colors together—
The yellow and brown, and gray fill the train—
A dress for the light ..osty weather.

We love all the colors in which she appears,
(Of dresses the dame has no lack)
Yet sometimes we own she awakens our fears,
When frowning, she robes in her *black*.

With dresses so grand, nature ever may smile
At the fancies her children assume:
Who thrive on her bounty and beauty awhile,
But never can rival her bloom.

——We have been having fine growing weather lately. Warm sunshine and grateful showers give renewed vigor to all kinds of vegetation. Vegetables of all kinds will be unusually plenty and if the atmosphere remains as hot as it is at the present writing up till the tenth day of August, we'll have the largest crop of *beats* that was ever raised in the county. The 10th is the day of the meeting of the Democratic Convention.

——Philipsburg is annoyed with a vagrant woman who enters houses and refuses to leave until the police comes around. She entered John Henry's house and stole a watch which she attempted to sell at a jewelry store near by. This led to her arrest.

——At Houtzdale on Thursday a French miner named Daniel Felix eloped with the wife of an Italian miner named Botto. Botto started in pursuit and hopes to get at the Botto-m of the cause of his domestic infelicities.

——For a cool, refreshing drink call at Green's "Arctic" fountain.

PERSONAL ITEMS.—Mr. Roland Curtin has recovered sufficiently to be able to go to the sea shore—Cape May.

—Colonel J. F. Weaver and Prof. J. G. Moyer are delegates to the Democratic Convention at Erie. Both of these gentlemen are in favor of an expansion of the currency.

—Rev. George W. Miller will lecture in Eagle Chapel, Curtins Iron Works, on Friday evening next for benefit of the Sunday School at that place. Subject, "Shams."

—The Tyrone *Herald* attempts to apologize for the impecuniosity and boorishness of their people at the late celebration. No use; no municipal authorities would ride through the procession, and allow the Lock Haven City Council to walk unless they were either drunk or natural born fools.

—Father Kinney, late pastor of St. John's Catholic Church of this place, has taken the pastorate of, the congregation at York. His place here has been supplied by Father Igoe.

—Andrew J. Reesman has been appointed Post Master at Centre Hall.

—Rev. J. Newton Hayes, of Kansas City, has been elected President of Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippinsburg.

—The Rev. Dr. T. H. Robinson, of Harrisburg, has been elected President of Wilson Female College at Chambersburg. Dr. Robinson is a ripe scholar and a gentleman of great general ability.

—A great many people did not know there was a Bunker Hill in this county until Miss Molly Walker made the place famous by completing a quilt contain-1005 patches. Hurrah, once more, for Bunker Hill and Molly Walker.

—Rev. S. L. Bowman, D. D., of Trinity M. E. Church, Lock Haven, exchanged pulpits with Rev. G. W. Miller, on Sunday last, and preached two sermons to large audiences in the M. E. Church.

—Mr. Clarke Tonner, who, for many years was one of Bellefonte's prominent citizens, and who is well remembered by all, notwithstanding the fact, that he has been living in Canton, Ohio, for more than ten years, has been visiting Bellefonte for the past week.

—We had the pleasure of a visit on Monday, from Major Geo. D. Pifer, formerly of this place, but now connected with the celebrated house of Young, Smith, Field & Co., No. 429 Market St., and 418 Commerce St., Philadelphia, dealers in, and importers of hosiery, notions, white goods, linens, embroideries, etc. We congratulate the above firm in securing the services of such an accomplished and energetic gentleman as Major Pifer.

—Mr. Clarence Johnson, of the Crawford House, Williamsport, made a flying visit home on Saturday last. The Crawford has become the head quarters of Centre Countians in Williamsport, since Mr. Johnson assumed the duties of chief clerk at that popular hotel.

—Charles Sturdivant, Esq., a rising young lawyer of Wilkes Barre, has been spending a few weeks among his friends in Bellefonte.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Penn Hall Academy will open for the fall term, Aug. 2. This excellent school is under the management of Rev. D. M. Wolf, which is a sure guaranty of its success; assisted by J. M. Evans, A. B., the valedictorian of Franklin & Marshall College, of Lancaster. With such able teachers we predict for this school abundant success. Boarding in excellent families can be obtained at Penn Hall, at the most reasonable rates; parents wishing to send their children where they will be under good influence will find that Penn Hall offers superior advantages. The danger of sending young men to schools situated near large towns where they come under the worst of influences is every day becoming more apparent.

MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD.—Below we publish the report of the last meeting of the School Board, as reported by Mr. Joe W. Fury, associate of the "Watchman," who is a school director from the South Ward:

At a meeting of the School Board on Tuesday evening last, a letter was read from Miss Beckie McGinley, declining to accept the position tendered her as one of the teachers of the public schools. The Board thereupon proceeded to elect a person to succeed her, and, after several ballots were had, William R. Baker, an accomplished teacher from Huntingdon county, was selected. On motion, Miss Rosa Wood was transferred from the second to the third grade, and Mr. Baker put in the second. The other teachers remain as they were.

The unanimous report of the text book committee, consisting of Messrs. Keller, Rankin and Furey, against any change of school readers at the present time, was not adopted, the Board, by a majority of one, voting that there should be a change. The committee then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the reader question, whereupon the President appointed the whole Board a committee to examine and report upon the kind of readers to be adopted. We wish them a happy time.

——On Thursday night thieves entered S. A. Brew & Son's grocery store and stole a considerable quantity of goods. An entrance was effected through a cellar window in rear of the building.

——The weekly meetings of the Board of Trade are well attended.

NEW MODE OF FISHING.—Genius, as developing at the present time in the Bellefonte Youth, bids fair to improve on anything our continent has yet produced. They have even invented a new method of fishing. Something new, novel and original. The machinery of human warfare has been trained upon the finny tribes in Spring Creek and Logan's Branch. The barbed fly at the end of a ten dollar rod and line, is not more superior to the old cane pole, horse-tail line and angleworm, than is this new method over the first. Both the old methods require time and patience and then you can only take them seriatim. This new piscatorial sport does the business wholesale. The fisherman, under the new regime, doesn't supply himself with such tackle as bate box and flies; he makes a preparation of powder and jute and other material that is a secret to the uninitiated—in short he arms himself with a torpedo, not a little 4th of July concern and not a gun-boat annihilator, but a medium torpedo. One that would blow a house up or give a stone quarry the ague; something modern in its explosive tendencies. With these he repairs to the haunts of the fishes, and, with every thing prepared, drops the missile quickly into the stream. Of course there is something on its surface that is palatable to fish, and while the finnies draw nigh, in schools, as they will do, to investigate, the fisherman drops half a dozen rods down the stream, and, with scoop net in his hands, awaits developments. Soon the torpedo explodes with a noise like the thunder of a forty pounder; the waters areforced heavenward as by the upheaving of a volcano, and of course all the unfortunate fish in the neighborhood are either killed or scared to death. The fisherman waits till the tide bears their remains down to him and he gathers them in with his scoop net. Two or three successful explosions will yield more fish in an hour's time than a weeks most vigilant work with hook and line. The first explosion we witnessed was on Monday evening. A good many of the fish were away from home when the tarpedo dropped in on them, and only about a dozen were taken. We immagine that some energetic disciple of Walton will, some night, scatter torpedoes the full length of our two trouting streams, and when a sky-rocket is thrown up as a signal, the explosion will hearald with the thunders of Jupiter total extinction to the finny tribes of Logan's Branch and Spring Creek. Seriously, this kind of fishing has been attempted within the last few days, and a number of trout have been taken in that way. A stop must be put to it, or fatal accidents may befall others than the fish. The Bellefonte Fish Company, should take the matter in hand.

JOB FOR THE REGISTER.—The candidates for the office of Recorder should bear in mind that there is a wonderfully tedious and laborious job for them. The Legislature, last session, passed a law requiring the Register to make a direct index and ad sectum of all papers on record in that office. This involves an examination of every instrument on record in the office since the organization of the county, so as to get the names and dates. Heretofore it has been the custom to put but part of the name to an instrument on the Index; for instance, John Smith and Dick Jones might be the grantors. The index would say "John Smith et al." Now "John Smith and others" under the letter S., and "Dick Jones and others" under the letter S. The names of all the grantors and all the grantees have to be given their proper alphabetical position, all the grantors in the Direct Index, and all the grantees in the ad sectum Index. When finished there will be a perfect system of references to the records of of the Recorder's office, by which any paper or any party to any paper therein can be readily reached by referring to the Indexes. This will be a very valuable addition to the records of the Recorder's office and prove of great benefit to the examiners of titles, and the examinations of all the old papers of the office will put many on record that the imperfect system employed in earlier administrations left off and can now only be found by rummaging the pigeon-holes.

STATE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—Extensive preparations are now making at the State College for the closing exercises of the present College year. Below we publish the programme of exercises for Commencement week, which promise to be of usual interest. A larger number of visitors are expected than have been there for many years.

PROGRAMME.

Sunday, 25th, at three in the afternoon—Baccalaureate Sermon by President Calder.

Monday, 26th—Examination of Classes. At 1½ o'clock p. m., Trial of Mowers; at 7½ o'clock p. m., Class Day Exercises—Class of 1875.

Wednesday, 28th—Examinations concluded. At 10 a. m., Annual Meeting of Trustees. At 1 p. m., Meeting of Delegates to elect Trustees. At 3¼ p. m., Trial of Reapers. At 7½ p. m., Junior Contest for Kaine Prize.

Thursday, 29th, at 10½ p. m.—"Commencement." At 2 p. m., Annual Meeting of Alumni. At 7½ p. m., President's Levee.

——Pure Paris Green for potato bugs at Green's.

——Try the "Peruvian Beer" at Green's.

——Here is the true history of Bessy Brown, as brought to us in the late Philadelphia papers. Not as pleasant reading, perhaps, as the last fine fancy in poem or novel, says an exchange, but useful.

Five or six years ago William Brown was a sober, hearty, young fellow, well educated for his station, and with a kind heart and pleasant manner, which made him a favorite with all his kinsfolk and brought him plenty of friends. The friends led him to take a glass or two now and then; the glass or two became naturally steady drink; the drink brought dismissal from his shop, idleness dissolute habits. Still, Brown was, to his friends, "a good fellow," with no fault which sobriety would not cure—nobody's enemy, in short, but his own. About a year and a half ago, going out to the Park one day, he met in a car a neat, pretty young girl, who was introduced to him as Bessy Hersheimer. "From the first moment I saw her I loved her," he says, and there is no reason to doubt that the poor wretch has loved and been faithful to his wife from that day until now. Love, however never kept any drunken man from abusing his wife, or making his home a foretaste of hell. The girl bore with him for some months and then left him, supporting himself by sewing. "Will," she stated, "followed her, drunk or sober," watched her continually, being jealous, naturally enough, as his wife was pretty, and resolutely refused to go back to her life of misery with him. One night two weeks ago he saw her accost some man upon the street, in all innocence, very likely, but it drove him to frenzy. The next day, according to his own account, being sober he avoided her but in the evening he went to a saloon for a drink, and shortly afterward met her with another woman. He asked her if she wanted money; she replied by a taunt; "then," as one of the witnesses testifies, "he threw his arm about her neck, and, I think, kissed her, and the next moment I saw the blood streaming from her throat."

She died almost instantly, and Brown escaped. He went to some of his kinsfolk and told them what he had done. They "liked Will" and hid his bloody clothes, gave him another shirt, and set him on his way. The man escaped from the police, who were beating the country for him, and reached Reading. There was nothing to bar his way farther until safety was secure. But he turned and came deliberately back, lay secreted for two or three days in the woods near Philadelphia, and then made his way to his wife's grave. The Lieutenant of Police of the District, knowing what manner of man he had to deal with, and his morbid affection for the woman he had murdered, had placed a watch about the cemetery, expressing his belief that Brown would come back to his wife even there. When he was arrested, a letter to his mother was found on him which shows his intention of killing himself when he had reached the grave. Nothing in fiction or in history—not the agonies of Fagin, nor the face of his victim that pursued Eugine Aran by night and noonday—is more tragic than this letter written by the murderer to his mother from time to time, as he fled through the country, a horror of great darkness pursuing him. It is not the gallows that he sees or cares for, but "Bessy's blood running down her neck," or his own hand wet with it. He sees himself dead in his coffin, with a dreadful self-pity, and bids his mother bring some young people of whom he is fond to look at him, as a warning against liquor. It is not Bessy that he blames; she is an angel waiting for him to cross the river; nor himself—the "Will" that his mother knew and he knew; but the liquor—the liquor. "If I had not taken even that last "drink, this would not have happened."

Brown is in prison now, waiting his trial. Whatever the verdict may be, we may be sure he has himself placed the guilt where it belongs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF,

We are authorised to announce the name of Captain H. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. Campbell, of Ferguson twp., as candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Boggs Twp., Centre Co., Pa., July 17, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.—Boggs Twp. would like to see a good live "Republican" in the Commissioners office and want "Andy Gregg" nominated for that office. He is sound on all things pertaining to the party. He would fill the office with ability. He will be able to control as large a vote as any other man the party can nominate. He is now and always has been a "sincere" Republican and so was his honored Father before him. Let us nominate and elect him to the office. Boggs Twp.

MARRIED

At the residence of Archibald Quays, of Curtin township, on the 4th inst., by Justice J. J. Packer, Mr. Harris Kuphiyer and Miss Ella Swob, of Howard township.

DIED.

Near Madisonburg on the 18th of June Mrs. Catherine wife of Jacob Heinle, 72yrs. 4mo. and 13 days.